THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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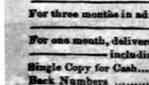


FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT THE 3RD FEBRUARY.—The fine A 1 ship DANIEL RANKIN, ALEXANDER MILLER, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers. Apply to Captain MILLER, or GREY & Co.

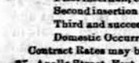
FOR LONDON.

To sail about the 25th proximo.

THE fine A 1 Teak Frigate-built Ship COSPATRICK, 1,200 Tons register, J. A. ELMSLIE, Commander, has first-class accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars, plan of Cabins, &c., apply to W. NICOL & Co., Bombay, 10th December 1862. Agents.

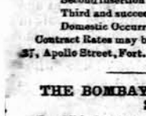
FOR LONDON.

To sail in January.



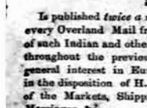
THE fine A 1 12 years Ship HER MAJESTY, 1,119 Tons, Captain SEYMOUR, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For particulars, apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents. Bombay, 24th December 1862.

FOR LIVERPOOL.



THE FAVORITE PASSENGER Ship INDIAN QUEEN, R. JAGO, Commander has excellent accommodation for Families. Apply to Captain JAGO or to Messrs. J. N. WADIAS & Co.

FOR SURAT.

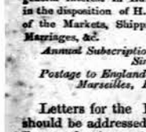


THE new and fast sailing well-known Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain J. SHEPHERD, will despatch for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M. For first class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co. below Messrs. LECKIE & Co., Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the manager at the Steamer's office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 14th January 1863.

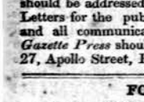
FOR SURAT.



THE fast sailing first-class Steamship VICTORIA, G. AHMED, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently for Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will leave for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply to NASER NUSSERBHOY & CO., Bazar Gate Street, Fort, opposite to Motishaw's house.

FOR SURAT.



THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PHLOX, C. PUDDICOMBE, Commander, will start for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 P.M., positively.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite the RAVERCHUND ATMARAM.

Bombay, 14th January 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Captain, will leave for the above Port, on SUNDAY, the 18th instant, at 10 A.M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the Office.

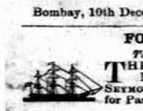
For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Ports, on MONDAY next, the 19th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. GOVERNOR HIGINSON, 800 Tons, 180 H. P., Captain CHARLES CALDER, with Mails and Passengers as above, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

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ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.
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FOR SALE.—HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN NAVY LIST, Corrected up to 1st January 1863.
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THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 31st December 1862. Now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

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Notices.

NOTICE.—The Elphinstone Land and Press Company's Tug Steamer PEHLWAN, 70 tons, 60 H. P. not being at present required is available for to wing or other purposes. For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Eloisa* Captain J. E. PHILPOT, from London, are requested to send off boats at once to the Ship and take delivery of their respective goods as they come to hand; otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

D. H. CAMA & Co.,
Bombay, 8th January, 1863. Agents for the *Eloisa*.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—The East Indian Railway Company having nearly completed the work for which their River Transport Flotilla was constructed, are prepared to accept Tenders for all or any portion of the same. It consists of eight Steamers built and engined by the firm of Messrs. Robt. Stephenson & Co., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne,—of Five Steamers built or purchased in India—of Eight Iron Barges, built in England by Messrs. Robt. Stephenson & Co., and Messrs. Vernon & Co., and of a large number of River Sailing Boats built or purchased both in England and India.

Full particulars may be obtained of, and Tenders for the whole or any part, will be received up to the 1st May, 1863, by EDWARD PALMER, Esq., the Company's Agent at Calcutta, who is empowered to accept from time to time such tenders as may be considered satisfactory.

D. I. NOAD, Secretary.
Alderman's Walk, New Broad Street, E.C.,
London, 17th November, 1862.

NOTICE.—Unavoidable postponement of the Public Auction Sale at Trivatoor of the Hull and Marine Store of the Screw Steamer *Jason*, on account of the concerned, to Thursday 29th January. Messrs. Oakes & Co. are instructed to give notice that the Public Sale, to the highest bidders, of the Screw Steamer *Jason* wrought Iron built, 2,688 Tons Register, length 315 feet, beam 42 feet, 350 Horse power as she lays stranded on the Trivatoor beach, nearly five miles North of Madras, in about seven feet water, and a hundred and fifty yards from the shore, also of the Engines, Masts, Yards, Spars, Anchors, Chains, Wire Rope Rigging, Cordage, Patent Pumps, Boats, Capstans, Wheels, Water Tanks, Blocks, Old Iron, Copper, Bell Metal, and sundry Marine Stores has been postponed as above to Thursday 29th January.

Madras, 8th January 1863.

THE Annual Meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on Friday next, the 16th instant, at ½ past 4 P.M.

The attendance of the Friends of the Society is respectfully invited.

W. MIDDLETON,
General Secretary, Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society.
Bombay, 15th January 1863.

MR. G. W. HEALEY retires from our Firm, and his Interest and Responsibility cease from this date.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Bombay, 1st January 1863.

NOTICE.—MR. RICHARD NORTHCOTE WYLIE is authorised to sign for our Firm, from this date.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 12th January 1863.

MESSRS A. H. HUSCHKE & Co., have the honor to announce that they have been appointed Agents for the AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, and are prepared to grant Passage Tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway passage to Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money including a liberal table and Steward's fees.

From Alexandria to Trieste, first class	£16
Do. do. second class	11
Children under 10 years at half fare, under two years free.	
Railway Tickets, with all the privilege of Passengers by the P. & O. Company.	
From Suez to Alexandria, first class	£7 0 0
Do. do. second class	3 10 0
Children over 3 and under 10 years at half fare.	

Bombay, 27, Medow Street, 13th January 1863.

TO ARCHITECTS.—Designs are invited for a Town Hall, which it is proposed to erect at Kurrachee, to be called the "Frere Hall."

A premium of Fifty pounds will be given for the selected design, which is to become the property of the Committee.

A plan of the site and particulars as to proposed out-lay and accommodation required may be had on application to the "Frere Hall Committee, Frere Hall Compound, Kurrachee," to whom designs to be sent. Carriage paid on or before 30th April, 1863.

The care shall be taken in returning the rejected designs to their owners, but the Committee cannot be responsible for loss or damage to them in transit.

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE SONS, from the Apollo Street, No. 17, to the Premises No. 11, Apollo Street Lane, lately occupied as the British Hotel.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts, per PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.

British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—A new, commodious and airy House in Hornby Row, on the site of the old European General Hospital, suitable for a large office or family residence. Apply to JEWAJEE MANECKJEE on the premises.

Bombay, 28th December 1862.

Wanted.

WANTED AN ASSISTANT APOTHECARY, well up in dispensing. Apply to Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Fort Shop.

8th January 1863.

WANTED.—An experienced DIVER. Apply to Messrs. EDULJEE RUSJOMJEE SONS, No. 11 Apollo Street Lane.

A RESPECTABLE PORTUGUESE wishes an engagement in a Mercantile Firm or in any other employment or as a godown-keeper, or out-door assistant, or other employment where he could make himself generally useful. He possesses a good experience with the Coast produce, and can speak French well, accustomed to purchase, receive, weigh, measure, and deliver for export and import, also checking Invices, Bills of Lading, and Manifest, and would study the interest of his employers. Highly satisfactory reference given, apply to "D. C.," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, and FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—EXTENSION OF DAYS OF GRACE.—From henceforth *thirty days of Grace* will be allowed for payment of Yearly and Half-yearly Premiums, and fifteen days for Quarterly and Monthly payments.

Should death occur during the currency of these days and before payment of the Premium due, the Policy will be held valid and effectual, and the Premium be deducted from the sum assured.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
Bomay, 1st January 1863.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—EX-PALE OR YELLOW BAR Soap, at Rupees one per Bar.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.—One China-built fast-pulling Gig, length 28 feet, with 5 Brass Rowlocks, on board the *Sarah Jane*, lately arrived from China. Apply to COWASJEE JAMSETJEE, DURASH, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 13th January 1863.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM, of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor, Napoleon III.

Bombay Gazette Office.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first-rate order.

Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT. A tight and permanent roofing, impervious to rain, and can be used either alone, or under Tiles Metal, or other Roofing.

Also,
Improved Patent Sheathing Fel. Apply to
LYON BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GERMAN TOY DEPOT, No. 23, Byculla, opposite Nesbit Lane, READING LAMPS, ALBUMS FOR CARTE DE VISITES, &c. &c.

COPPER PLATE PRESS FOR SALE.—A NEW IRON COPPER PLATE PRESS, with Heater, digger, Fronting, Blanketing, Ink, Frankfort Black, Strong and Middle Burnt Oil, Whitening, Dabber, Leather, and Canvas &c. For price, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 37, Apollo Street, Fort.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863."—We have received a copy of this work from the office of the *Bombay Gazette Press*. This is the 14th annual publication in so many respects a step in advance of its predecessors, independently of its position in time. We have here many books in one. There is first book of 73 pages about the Calendar, containing a great deal of information general and special, concerning the times and the seasons. Then there is a book of Tables. Then a volume of Financial Statements. Then an English Directory. Then the Acts of the Legislative Council of India. But it were better for us to stop at the outset, and not attempt an enumeration of the multitudinous particulars concerning which this Almanack offers us information. The Tide Tables in the present issue, we remarked, have been specially prepared. In a word this publication has been got up with exceeding care; and it seems to be all that merchants, military men, Government officials and others could reasonably wish.—*Bombay Guardian, Jan. 3.*

ALMANACK.—We have to acknowledge the "Bombay Almanack" and the "*Times of India* Calendar and Directory," for 1863. Both these volumes are identical, except the outside, and the advertisements. As regards exterior, the former belonging to the *Bombay Gazette* press, has in our opinion the advantage; preserving as it does the modest, unassuming, yet pretty cloth stamp, the gilt elephant and howdah, of our youth; while the *Times of India* has broken out into a gorgeous but ungraceful livery of blue and ugly staring gilt capitals. Our alphabet is the ugliest in the world, and should be rigidly suppressed whenever ornament is in view.

Turning to the interior we find the same information which is given annually, but with some marked improvements. The tides are given with much scientific detail, and we understand with greater accuracy than was formerly attained. The Calendar for the nineteenth century is introduced—an ingenious piece of calculation which we send on a separate sheet. The Army List is entirely in a new form, with a complete Index in large type. Another great improvement over the *Times of India* Directory of last year is that of placing the name of the particular subject instead of that of the book, at the head of the page, which assists reference.—*Poona Observer, Jan.* 1.

THE "BOMBAY ALMANACK."—If there's one thing more than another commendable to a mercantile and busy people, it is punctuality; but apart from its issue on the promised day, the book is worthy of favour on its own proofs of the most careful compilation; well-bound, excellently printed, and containing matter of the most varied nature, the *Bombay Almanack and Directory* proclaims itself to all, a Work of Reference absolutely necessary in Indian (and especial) *Bombay*) requirements. If you go in for chronology there are the "Cycles" to instruct you; if for astronomical revelations, the principal elements of the solar system and the newly-discovered telescopic planets between Mars and Jupiter. A noticeable feature too, are the Tide Tables, prepared from practical observations in the Harbour.

In the English Directory information concerning the chief officers of State, Law Courts, Bankers, Merchants, Army, Navy, and Cotton Agents is afforded under twenty-three heads.

Then we have the "Acts of the Legislative Council of India" up to the 15th November.

A mass of information respecting the Post Office is compressed into the limited space of half-a-dozen pages.

The rules for the transmission of messages by Electric Telegraph are given.

The Fourteenth Bombay Mortuary Return is given *in extenso*.

The Staff, Table of Fares, Time Table, &c., of the Railway Companies; Tables of Pay and Allowances, and Lists of the Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers employed in the various Departments are noted.

The Covenanted and Uncovenanted Furlough Regulations as well as the Bombay Army and Indian Navy lists appear revised and corrected up to a very recent date, and in the list of Members of the Uncovenanted Service, we observe a fresh feature. But the mass of information collected is too great to admit of the special notice of each heading in our columns. In conclusion, we deem it just to the compilers to accord them a high meed of praise, and to urge our readers to purchase the book.—*Deccan Herald, Jan.* 5.

MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS, &c.—BASSETT AND Co. late W. H. WALKER & Co. beg to inform their Customers of the arrival of *Large Stock of Tools of all kinds*, amongst which they mention the following:—

	Rs. AS.
Turning Chisels, ¼ to 1¼ inch ..... per set	10 0
Do. Gouges, ¼ to 1 ..... ,,	10 0
Assorted Handles for above ..... per doz.	5 0
Ship Slicers or Chisels, 4 inch ..... each	6 0
Do. do. do. 2½ ,, ... ,,	4 0
Galvanized Iron Buckets ..... per doz.	12 0
File Handles, with Brass Ferules ..... per 100	15 0
Garden Shears ..... each	5 0
Do. Rakes ..... As. 12 to	2 4
Do. Scarifiers for lopping Hedges, &c. &c. ..... each	3 0
Do. Pruning Hooks and Saws ..... ,,	3 12
Do. Hoes ..... ,,	0 12
Do. Trowels ..... Rs. 1 and	1 8
Do. Dutch Hoes, 5 inch ..... each	1 8
Do. do. do. 6 ,, ... ,,	1 2
Do. do. do. 7 ,, ... ,,	1 4
Do. do. do. 8 ,, ... ,,	1 8
Do. Bill Hooks, Double Edge, No. 1 ..... per doz.	19 0
Do. do. do. do. No. 2 ..... ,,	21 0
Do. do. do. do. No. 3 ..... ,,	23 0
Do. do. do. Single Edge, No. 1 ..... ,,	18 0
Do. do. do. do. No. 2 ..... ,,	20 0
Do. do. do. do. No. 3 ..... ,,	22 0
Locks, Iron, Pad, No. 1, 2½ inch ..... per doz.	8 0
Do. do. 3 ,, ... ,,	9 0
Do. do. 3½ ,, ... ,,	12 0
Do. do. 4 ,, ... ,,	15 0
Do. do. No. 2, 2½ ,, ... ,,	7 8
Do. do. 3 ,, ... ,,	10 8
Do. do. 3½ ,, ... ,,	15 8
do. do. 4 ,, ... ,,	19 8
Do. Brass Do. No. 1, 1½ ,, ... ,,	6 0
Do. do. 2 ,, ... ,,	8 0
Do. do. 2½ ,, ... ,,	13 0
Do. do. No. 2, 1½ ,, ... ,,	7 0
Do. do. 2 ,, ... ,,	9 0
Do. do. 2½ ,, ... ,,	12 0
Jack Smoothing, and Trying Planes, Cast Steel Twisted Gimlets, Carpenters' Squares from 3 inch to 18 inch, Hammers of all kinds.	
Lamps for the Portico, fitted for Gas Oil ..... each	80 0
Do. with Lamp posts ..... ,,	100 0
Very best Copal Varnish ..... per gallon	12 0
Boxes, Dispatch, Japanned ..... each	10 0
Do. do. do. ..... ,,	21 0
Do. do. do. Ornamental ..... ,,	24 0
Books, Copying, Foolscap size, 500 pages ..... ,,	10 0
Do. do. do. 1000 ,, ... ,,	14 0
Do. do. Letter size, 500 ,, ... ,,	9 0
Do. do. do. 1000 ,, ... ,,	12 0
Oiled Sheets for the above, Demy size ..... per sheet	0 4
Drying do. do. do. do. ..... per doz.	0 12
Copying Ink, Waterlow's ..... per quart	2 8
Do. Presses, Foolscap size ..... each	60 0
Do. do. Letter do. ..... ,,	50 0
Letter Scales, with Ounce and Tolah weights ... ,,	10 0
Faber's Fine-pointed Pencils ..... Lead ..... per box	0 8
Do. do. do. do. ..... ,,	
Do. Cedar Pencils, equal to the best drawing pencils ..... per doz.	1 8
Magnum Bonum Pens ..... per box of 12	0 10
Penholders for Pen Nibs, all kinds ..... per doz.	0 6
Pewter Ink Stands of all sizes ..... from As. to 12	3 0
Blotting Paper, Red, White, and Buff ..... per Ream	14 8
Best Mahogany T squares, 8 feet ..... each	7 0
Do. do. do. 3 feet 6 inches ..... ,,	8 4
Best Cast Steel Straight Edges ..... per foot	2 12
Elliott's Mathematical Instruments ..... per shilling	0 10
Paint Brushes of all sizes ..... each As. 6 to	3 0
Hand Brushes ..... each	1 12
Long-handled Hair Brooms ..... ,,	2 12
Bass Brooms ..... ,,	3 0
Whitewash Brushes ..... Rs. 1-12 to	3 0
Horse Brushes ..... each	2 4
Carriage Mops ..... ,,	1 8
Scrubbing Brushes ..... As. 12 to	2 4
Dandy Brushes, No. 1 and No. 2 ..... As. 12 and	1 0
Powder Flasks ..... Rs. 4 to	8 0
Shot do. ..... Rs. 5 to	8 0
Rifle Fittings, consisting of Sponges, Worms, Wad Cutters, Range Tips, Wire Brushes, and Loading Rods, in 3 pieces	
Semicircular Platform Lamps, with Bracket ..... each	35 0
Guards' Tricolor Lamps, superior ..... ,,	10 0
Ticket Collectors' do. do. ..... ,,	6 0
Cambridge Reading Lamps, Lacquered ..... ,,	12 8
Do. do. do. Bronzed ..... ,,	12 8
Bracket Swinging Lamps, for the Cabin ..... ,,	10 8
Hanging do. do. do. ..... ,,	18 0
Best Corrugated Galvanized Iron Roofing, per cwt. of about 100 sq. feet ..... ,,	20 0
Weather Cocks, with 4 points of the Compass, handsomely gilt and ornamental mountings, with Dog, Fox, Flying Horse, Swan, Hare, Pointer, Cock ..... each	50 0
Wire Fencing, 1½ inch Mesh, for Gardens, Fowl Houses, Rabbit Hutches, &c. &c. ..... per yard	1 0

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Ministering Men; or, Heroes of Missionary Enterprize, &c. By Revd. J. Gardner, A.M., M.D.	2 12
Joyful Sunday Stories; or tales explanatory of the Tide Tables in the present issue, now reliable, having been specially prepared. In a word this publication has been got up with exceeding care; and it seems to be all that merchants, military men, Government officials and others could reasonably wish.—*Bombay Guardian, Jan.* 3.	

THE "BOMBAY ALMANACK."—If there's one thing more than another commendable to a mercantile and busy people, it is punctuality; but apart from its issue on the promised day, the book is worthy of favour on its own proofs of the most careful compilation; well-bound, excellently printed, and containing matter of the most varied nature, the *Bombay Almanack and Directory* proclaims itself to all, a Work of Reference absolutely necessary in Indian (and especial) *Bombay*) requirements. If you go in for chronology there are the "Cycles" to instruct you; if for astronomical revelations, the principal elements of the solar system and the newly-discovered telescopic planets between Mars and Jupiter. A noticeable feature too, are the Tide Tables, prepared from practical observations in the Harbour.

In the English Directory information concerning the chief officers of State, Law Courts, Bankers, Merchants, Army, Navy, and Cotton Agents is afforded under twenty-three heads.

Then we have the "Acts of the Legislative Council of India" up to the 15th November.

A mass of information respecting the Post Office is compressed into the limited space of half-a-dozen pages.

The rules for the transmission of messages by Electric Telegraph are given.

The Fourteenth Bombay Mortuary Return is given *in extenso*.

The Staff, Table of Fares, Time Table, &c., of the Railway Companies; Tables of Pay and Allowances, and Lists of the Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers employed in the various Departments are noted.

The Covenanted and Uncovenanted Furlough Regulations as well as the Bombay Army and Indian Navy lists appear revised and corrected up to a very recent date, and in the list of Members of the Uncovenanted Service, we observe a fresh feature. But the mass of information collected is too great to admit of the special notice of each heading in our columns. In conclusion, we deem it just to the compilers to accord them a high meed of praise, and to urge our readers to purchase the book.—*Deccan Herald, Jan.* 5.

Dandy Brushes, No. 1 and No. 2 ..... As. 12 and	1 0
Powder Flasks ..... Rs. 4 to	8 0
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Rifle Fittings, consisting of Sponges, Worms, Wad Cutters, Range Tips, Wire Brushes, and Loading Rods, in 3 pieces .....

Semicircular Platform Lamps, with Bracket ..... each	35 0
Guards' Tricolor Lamps, superior ..... ,,	10 0
Ticket Collectors' do. do. ..... ,,	6 0
Cambridge Reading Lamps, Lacquered ..... ,,	12 8
Do. do. do. Bronzed ..... ,,	12 8
Bracket Swinging Lamps, for the Cabin ..... ,,	10 8
Hanging do. do. do. ..... ,,	18 0
Best Corrugated Galvanized Iron Roofing, per cwt. of about 100 sq. feet ..... ,,	20 0

Weather Cocks, with 4 points of the Compass, handsomely gilt and ornamental mountings, with Dog, Fox, Flying Horse, Swan, Hare, Pointer, Cock ..... each 50 0
Wire Fencing, 1½ inch Mesh, for Gardens, Fowl Houses, Rabbit Hutches, &c. &c. ..... per yard 1 0

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Splendid Pillar Lamps with Ornamental Posts also 4 Pedestal Lamps for Entrance Steps to Portico's.

COMMERCIAL VIEW OF 1862.—For Sale at the rooms of the undersigned.—A COMMERCIAL VIEW OF THE PAST YEAR,—reprinted from the *Bombay Miscellany* for January 1863.—Price for a single copy, eight annas: for one dozen copies, Rs. 4½.

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J. & W. WATSON & Co.,
(Army Tailors by Appointment.)

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(which is now *complete* in its Stock of every Class of *Goods* required by *Civil, Military, Naval,* and *Political* Officers) would state that the great changes which have been made in the Army have been provided for. *Officers* of the STAFF CORPS and the NEW CAVALRY and INFANTRY REGIMENTS, can be supplied with complete and correct *Outfits of Uniform.*

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Neckties, Scarves, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
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contains all the recent *Novelties* in *Hats* or *Caps*, as well as the *Air Chamber Helmets*, and *Shooting Hats*.

The New Staff Corps Helmet.

Extract from G. O. 16th August 1862, No. 855.

"His Excellency takes this opportunity to remark on the diversity of style of Head Dress adopted by Officers of the Staff since the introduction of the Ellwood Helmet. To assist as far as possible in establishing uniformity in this article of dress, a Sealed Pattern of Helmet, on which a White Pagree is to be worn, has been lodged in the Office of the Adjutant General at Poona, as well as at the shops of Messrs. WATSON & Co., Military Outfitters, Bombay, Poona, and Kurrachee, from which Pattern no deviation will be permitted."

Bombay, 30th December 1862.

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THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY,
WITH
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AND
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HOUSEHOLD STORIES

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday, 16th January 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 015/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100⅞
Madras	30 days' sight	99
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SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	85 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	90 ex divid.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	2 Disct.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	15 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	1¼ pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	63 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	196 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	81 premium.
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Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,250 p. sh.
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Do. New £20 shares	139.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
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STERLING & WAREHOUSING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockjee Pittit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
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Royal Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
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Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Cowla Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 10,000.
Ioorsate Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	96
" Loan 1835-36	
" Loan 1842-43	94½
" Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	104½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	112¾

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Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4½
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Cavalas	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106½ to 106⅝
Gold Leaf	" 16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 15s.	0l. to £4 7s. 6d.
" (Seed)	£2 15s.	0l.
To London (Cotton)	£3 10s.	6l. to £3 12s. 6d.
" (Seed)	£3 0s.	0l.
To China	No enquiry.	
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	40s. 20 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (15th January 1863.)

		Per candy
COTTON at Colaba:		
Old Broach, ready		Rs. 370 to 375
Old Surat		" 385 to 395
Old Dholleras, and Bhownuggur		" 380 to 395
Old Ommawuttee		" 360 to 365
Old Compta		" 400 to 405
Old Dharwar Bowlared		" 515 to 517
Old Barsee, and Nuggur		" 350 to 355
Old Veravul		" 345 to 350
Khandeish		" 335 to 340
Old Purnlcher		" 360 to 365
Old Accote		" 380 to 385
Old Mangalore		" 360 to 365
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,480 to 1,485.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs.	6-3 to 6-4 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	7-6 to 7-8
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	32 to 33
	"	36 to 38 nominal.
Niger	"	27 to 28

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 13TH JAN., 1863.

PASSES GRANTED.

YEARS.	Up to 24th Dec. 1862.	From 25th Dec. 1862 to 3rd Jan 1863.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	*26,150
" 1862-63	19,113	1,446	20,559
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	...	...	*42
" 1862-63	3,290	102	3,392

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

YEARS.	Up to 6th Jan. 1862.	From 7th to 13th Jan. 1863.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-63	...	...	7½	*28,142½
" 1862-63	17,197½	1,516	½	18,713½
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1861-62	...	...	...	*42
" 1862-63	3,289½	102	...	3,391½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

YEARS.	Up to 6th Jan. 1863.	From 7th to 13th Jan. 1863.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	25,563	101	25,664
" 1862-63	12,296	2,040½	14,336½
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	21	...	21
" 1862-63	1,929½	213	2,142½

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 7TH TO 13TH JAN., 1863.

	Chests.
Of the Season 1861-62.	
Per Gunjar *Jawastperaad*	2½
Per Steamer *Columbian*	98½
Of the Season 1862-63.	
Per Gunjar *Jawastperaad*	1½
Per Pettimary *Saruswauthy*	2½
Per Steamer *Columbian*	2,249½
Note.	
Of the Season 1862-63.	
Total	2,354½

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

* During the whole Season.
(Errors excepted)

C. J. DAVIES,
Acting Dy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P.D
Bombay, Custom House, 14th January 1863.

The following Statement of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, in Nov. 1862, is published for general information:—

		Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.	Govt.	Merchts.	Coined during the month, value in Rupees.	
CALCUTTA.		1,02,147	1,36,654	1,18,628		
MADRAS.						
		Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.	Govt.	Merchts.	Coined during the month, value in Rupees.	
		...	8,56,814	3,35,000	32,09,632	
BOMBAY.						
		Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.	Govt.	Merchts.		
		...	33,16,165			

Begg. to the Govt. of India. R. DRUMMOND.

KURRACHEE PRICE CURRENT AND MARKET REPORT.

PUBLISHED BY THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

KURRACHEE, *9th January* 1863.

THE English Mails of the 3rd December reached us on the 29th idem, with telegraphic advices to the 10th. We are since in receipt of advices *vid* Galle to the 17th idem, reporting a continued advance in prices and an improved state of the Liverpool and Manchester markets. Our last English quotations show New Orleans Cotton at 24½d., and fair Dholleras at 17d.

IRONGOODS.—Although there has been very little doing in Imports during the past month, the present state of the market is more satisfactory than it has been for some time past. Holders are firm at an advance, on account of improved accounts from home, and the almost complete cessation of shipments, but buyer show rather more inclination to come to terms. Glasgow goods have been in fair demand, and sales are reported to a considerable extent at prices which have not been obtainable for some months. Little or nothing has been doing in *Grey Goods*, but this is attributable to causes we have already more than once alluded to,—the unwillingness of buyers to pay the high prices at present ruling both here and in Bombay. We mentioned in our last Circular that most of the Pathanees, whose purchases at this season are generally large, had gone down to Bombay, under the impression that they would be able to satisfy their wants in that market on more reasonable terms. Our last advices, however, show an advance in prices in Bombay, so that there is no chance of their expectations being realized. The native dealers now show an inclination to purchase at former rates, and there has been considerably more enquiry than last month, but as yet very little business has been done. We quote nominal prices at last month's rates.

EXPORTS.—With the exception of Wool and Seeds, there has been but little doing in Exports during the past month. Prices of Cotton have slightly advanced, in accordance with improved quotations at home, but until within the last few days nothing has been doing by European houses, most of the purchases reported having been made by natives for shipment to Bombay. Since the receipt of last advices from house, the market has been brisker, and large purchases have been made at slightly advanced rates. Prices are still tending upwards. The *Helvellyn* left during the month with about 2,600 bales and a general cargo of Seeds. Indigo and Dates, valued at upwards of £70,000. This is believed to be the largest cargo which has yet left Kurrachee. The stock of cotton continues large, but of inferior quality; but some better parcels of the new crop have been arriving during the month, and meet with a ready sale. A return just made out, shows that 60,710 bales of cotton, weighing 214,237 maunds, or 17,138,960 lbs. have come to Kurrachee by rail from Kotree, during the year ending 31st December 1862. Our Seed market is brisk and prices of Ginjelly which had receded, owing to large arrivals, now show an upward tendency. In Rapeseed little or nothing has been doing. Dates continue to arrive freely, and some purchases have been made for shipment to Bombay.

Tonnage is much wanted both for Marseilles and London. There are no disengaged ships in harbour.

IMPORTS.

COTTON GOODS.—With the exception of some sales of Glasgow goods alluded to above, we have hardly any business to report, and quote last month's rates unaltered. We hear of some 7 lb. and 8 lb. Shirtings having been sold at Rs. 6/10/0 and Rs. 8/2/0, and some Blue Orange and White Prints at Rs. 5/5/0. Previous to the receipt of last advices, about 1,500 pieces of *Tanjibs* are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 2½, and 800 pieces 9 lb. *Grey Shirtings* at Rs. 8½, but prices of both these descriptions are now higher, and holders are firm.

YARNS.—There is some enquiry for colored yarns, and some small transactions are reported at annexed rates.

In White Yarns no business is reported, and we quote last month's rates.

METALS.—We have no business to report.

OIL SEEDS.—*Gingelly (White)*—The high prices mentioned in our last caused by some large purchases for the French market, have slightly given way. The immediate demand has been satisfied, and there have been large arrivals, which together some anxiety on the part of sellers, have caused prices to recede. The transactions on the spot are unimportant, but for forward delivery, the following have transpired:—1,000 candies at Rs. 35¾, 2,250 candies at Rs 35, 3,000 candies at Rs. 34½, and 1,250 candies at Rs. 34½. These last two parcels are for shipment to France on shippers account, and on the same onerous condition of 12½ per cent. of dirt, as mentioned in our last. 245 candies have also been purchased at Rs. 36 to 36½ according to cleanness, and 625 candies at Rs. 34½ to 35½. The market is quiet, the usual French buyers keeping out of the market, and but little business is now doing. Prices, however, after having declined about the middle of the month, are now tending upwards. In *Black Gingelly* no business has transpired, the holders being firm at last month's rates. It appears that their purchases upcountry have been made at rather high prices, and they are of course very reluctant to sell at rates which they affirm would leave them a loss.

In *Ferozepore Brown Rapeseed* little has been doing. Some sorts of inferior quality are reported at a decline upon last month's prices. *Soumeanee Yellow Rapeseed* has slightly advanced, and we hear of 300 candies having changed hands at Rs. 33. In Sind *Yellow Rapeseed* we hear of 200 candies having been purchased at Rs. 29, 150 candies at Rs. 29½, and 150 candies at Rs. 31.

Linseed—Of this 100 candies have been sold at Rs. 33, and 125 candies at Rs. 33½.

GRAIN.—The market is still very dull. There is no enquiry for *Wheat*; and the only transactions in *Gram* are 750 candies Red Ferozepore at Rs. 16 per candy.

COTTON.—There has been a steady demand during the month, and a fair amount of business has been done at slightly advanced rates. These remarks apply entirely to the new crop, as there is but little demand for the old stock, which are mostly of an inferior quality, and are almost unsaleable even at reduced rates. We hear of 1,850 maunds of old *Umritsir* having changed hands at Rs 20½ to 23, according to quality. In the new crop, the transactions reported are 5,500 maunds *Sind*, *Dehra* and *Mooltan* at Rs. 30 to 32, and a small lot of 150 maunds of very superior *Umritsir* at Rs. 29 per maund.

WOOL.—Arrivals of *Pathanee* have been scanty during the month. A fair amount of business has been done, and prices close firm. The following sales are reported:—4,440 maunds of Khandahar at the following prices:—440 maunds at Rs. 29½, 100 maunds at Rs. 28¾, 180 maunds at Rs. 28¾, 230 maunds at Rs. 29, 260 maunds at Rs. 27¼, 90 maunds at Rs. 26, 180 maunds at Rs. 26½, 350 maunds at Rs. 27, 350 maunds at Rs. 27/9/0, 820 maudns at Rs. 26½, 200 maunds at 27/12/0, 450 maunds at Rs. 25/12/0, 100 maunds at Rs. 28, 100 maunds at Rs. 27½, and 500 maunds at Rs. 27/12/0. Of *Pasungee* 350 maunds at Rs. 24, 175 maunds at Rs. 24½, 800 maunds at Rs. 29 to 23, and 150 maunds at Rs. 25. Of *Khelat* 50 maunds at Rs. 20, and 100 maunds at Rs. 19. In other descriptions of Wool there have been some native purchases at annexed quotations, viz.: *Ferozepore* Rs. 18 to 22, and *Jesulmeer* Rs. 22 to 26. The remaining arrivals of this season are estimated at 1,600 bales of *Khandahar*, and 700 bales of *Khelat*.

SALTPETRE.—Prices have slightly declined. We hear of 100 bags of Mooltan having changed hands at Rs. 9 per bag.

OIL.—But little business has been doing, and prices have slightly given way. Eight hundred maunds of Rape Oil have changed hands at Rs. 11¼ to 11¾.

INDIGO.—Last month's prices are fully maintained. A small lot of Mooltan Indigo has been sold at Rs. 60 per maund. 75 maunds of Mooltan has been sold at Rs. 62, 50 maunds Khyrpore at Rs. 72½, and 70 maunds at Rs. 69.

HIDES.—Some small purchases are reported at annexed quotations.

DATES.—Supplies continue to arrive freely from the Gulf, and prices have have slightly declined. The *Epaminondas*, now loading, takes forward about 400 tons. Recent arrivals have been selling at Rs. 3 per bag of 125 lbs., principally for local consumption and shipment to Bombay.

MUNJEET.—Little or no business has been doing, but supplies are beginning to arrive.

TONNAGE.—We have no engagements to report for London. The *General Havelock*, now in harbour, was chartered in Bombay to load for Marseilles at £4/17/6 per ton of 20 cwt. The *Victoria*, a second-class ship, has been engaged for the same port at £4. The *Iskendershaw*, a country ship, has been chartered in Bombay to take a cargo of Government Beer and Porter from here to Calcutta at Rs. 5 per hhd. We have no disengaged ships at present in harbour, and tonnage is much wanted both for London and Marseilles. The *Velocity*, which arrived here on the 6th, is reported to be engaged for Colombo, and the *Minnehaha* has been chartered at home to load at Moulmein or Rangoon at £5 per ton.

EXCHANGE.—The market is much easier, owing to recent large arrivals of Bullion in Bombay, which is now getting into circulation. Rates have declined considerably, and business has been done for the Mails as under:—

Bank Bills at 6 m.'s st	2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 13/16d.
Credits ditto.	2s. 0/15/16d. to 2s. 1d.
Documents ditto.	2s. 1/13/16d. to 2s. 1¼d.

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 3 do.	2s.	0d.	"
" 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" On demand	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s.	11¾d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Ossaka, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts		2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months		3 "
Do. do. 6 do.		4 "
Do. do. 12 do.		6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent. R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 10th Dec. 1862. Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING,
IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DRANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) " The Albany."

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange:

At 6 months' sight	2s.	0½	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾	do.
" 3 do.	2s.	0	do.
" 2 do.	1s.	11½	do.
" 1 do.	1s.	11½	do.
On demand	1s.	11½	do.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.
do.	1	do.	do.	3	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER,
Rampart Row, 1st January 1863. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New Yorck, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	2s.	0d.	do.
on demand	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Scotland do.			
On Ireland do.			
On Paris at 3 days' sight	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe is	1s.	11¾d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards, 2 per ct. per annum.

Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3	"	"
Do. do. 6 do.	4	"	"
Do. do. 12 do.	5	"	"

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties desirous are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation undertake Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business.....10 A.M. to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 18th Dec. 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

London Bankers. The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies
at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.	
4 Do. at 2s.	0¾d.	"	
3 Do. at 2s.	0d.	"	
2 Do. at 1s.	11¾d.	"	
1 Do. at 1s.	11¾d.	"	
Sight at 1s.	11¾d.	"	

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—			
Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, received for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have this day opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of General Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
December 19th, 1862. Agent.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Jan. 14	Maria Grey	Jones	Calcutta 14 Dec.
15	Phlox (s)	Puddicombe	Surat 14 Jan.
	Carnac (s)	VanWallen	Surat 14 Jan.
	Duke of Northumberland	Brown	London 28 Aug.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Maria Grey*, from Calcutta.—Experienced very heavy weather in the Bay of Bengal and off Ceylon.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Jan. 15	Ellen Bates	Lowrie	Liverpool.
	Gosforth	Shaw	London.
	Sillery	McAully	Liverpool.
	Mahsraz (s)	Kidder	Malabar Coast.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Maria Grey*, from Calcutta.—Mrs. Jones, family, and 9 natives.

Per Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, from Surat.—139 natives.

Per Steamer *Phlox*, from Surat.—Colonel Bell; Major Malcolm; and 152 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Ship *Gosforth*, to London.—Capt. and Mrs. Radcliffe, 7th Madras Cavalry; Mrs. Wodehouse, and family; Mr. Cornforth; Lieut. Stewart; Assistant Surgeon Barnett; Lieut. J. Charley; Ensign G. Gramies; Captain F. Pike, and 164 men; 10 women; and 22 children.

Per Steamer *Maharaz*, for Malabar Coast.—Archbishop of Goa, and Secretary; Mr. and Mrs. Hans; Mr. Travey; Mr. Liddersdale; Mr. Everitt; Mr. Tindall; Mr. and Mrs. Leggett, and 5 children; Miss Scott; Miss Dance, and infant; Colonel Bruce; Rev. Sehbusk; Mr. Silva; Dr. Consta; Mr. L. Davidson; Rev. Raline; Rev. Nevey; Mr. Graham; and 40 natives.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From China and Singapore.

Ship *Euphemia*.—30 cases Pans, 30 cases Glass Bangles, 2 cases Camphor, 3,993 packages Sugar Candy, 596 cases Silk, 2,211 cases Tea, 3,483 bags Sugar, 2,001 bags Alum, 2 bags Sago, 2 cases Nutmeg, 1 bag Betelnuts, 5 cases Olibanum, 10 cases Maya Kooty Oil, 20 cases Brass Sheets, 320 bundles Old Copper, 3 packages Sundries.

From Calcutta.

Ship *Inspector*.—700 bales Jute, 377 packages Gunnies, 3,793 bags Rice.

From Rangoon.

Ship *Lizzie Bliss*.—520 pieces Planks.

From Mauritius.

Ship *Japan*.—2,673 bags Sugar, 8,187 packages Sundries.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 15TH JANUARY 1863.

For Liverpool.

Flying Venus.—60 bales Wool, 189 cwt., Cullianjee Ludn; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Mooljee Morarjee; 51 bales Cotton, 178¼ cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Lord Brougham.—175 bales Cotton, 612¼ cwt., Muganbhoy Huttaysing.

Fanny Forsyth.—121 bales Cotton, 422¼ cwt., Courjee Ludha; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Ruttonsy Velljee and Co.; 210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Cullianjee Ludha; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., C. Mascarenhas and Co.; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Permanund Purnotum and Co.; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Luckmedass Boonderjee.

Harmonides.—28 bales Wool, 98 cwt., Goculnath Savnthnath; 80 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Petamber Munjee; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee; 52 bales Cotton, 156 cwt., Vurudhmon Poonsy; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Jewraz Doongerry; 152 bales Cotton, 532 cwt., Vusunjee Jowraz.

Indian Queen.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt.; 29 bales Wool, 60 cwt., Maneck Bhimjee; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Jairam Visram; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Jairam Visram; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt.; C. Warwick.

Protector.—55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Ruttonjee Ameerchand and Co.; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Nesserwanjee Merwanjee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Muthoorodass Ragowjee; 43 bales Cotton, 150½ cwt., Gangjee Courjee.

Belgravia.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Poonsy Velljee; 1,140 bundles Coiryarn, 100 cwt., Mooljee Jeatha; 26 bales Cotton, 91 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 Doongerry Toolsidass; 200 bundles Linseed, 100 cwt.; 200 bundles Cauntry Gall, 100 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Delhi.—437 bales Cotton, 1,529½ cwt., Bhugwandass Gungaram; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Damjee Doongersy; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee.

Rosalie.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

Coromandel.—25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Combier Son and Co.

Queen of England.—175 bags Linseed, 262½ cwt., Khandass Goolway; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.

Richard Cobden.—160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Thackersy Poonsy.

Clyde.—500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Dhunjee Manock.

Uncas.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Maneck Pandoorung.

For Havre.

Agincourt.—300 bales Cotton, 1,350 cwt., Stearns Hobart and Co.

For Port Natal.

Ellesmere.—2 bales Gunny Bags, 500 nos. W. Nicol and Co.; 55 cases Sundries, M. Rogers and Co.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of Jan. 6, announced the arrivals of the Barque *Rarder*, Bux, from Akyab 30th Dec., Barque *Nomade*, Marchandean, from Melbourne 26th Oct.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—JANUARY 15.

Bell, Lieut. Col. H. W. B., Royal Engineers, on duty, from Guzerat.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Thursday, 15th January 1863.

The 13th Regt. N. I., in the Order for the Castle Guard for the 19th inst., is directed to furnish a Lieutenant for that day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th January 1863.

No. 7.—The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 1114, dated 16th December 1862, is republished:—

"As some misapprehension is believed to exist with respect to the competency of the Head of a Department, the accounts of which are controlled by the Military Finance Department, to remit a retrenchment made by one of the Examiners on account of Departmental expenditure of any kind. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that the Controller of Military Finance *alone* has the power of remitting such a retrenchment, on sufficient explanation being afforded to warrant the charge being passed under existing rules.

2. But, as the opinion of the Head of the Department must have great weight with the Controller, the reply to the retrenchment should be sent through the former, who will forward it to the Controller with such remarks as he may deem necessary.

3. Whenever the Officer retrenched wishes the case to be submitted to Government, in the event of the Controller not feeling justified in remitting the retrenchment himself, he should state this in the reply, which the Controller will, in that case, submit for the orders of Government in the usual way.

This order is applicable to the three Presidency.

H. W. NORMAN, Lieut. Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India."

No. 8.—The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 1111, dated 16th December 1862, is republished:—

"The following Military letter from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, No. 413, dated 8th November 1862, and the instructions referred to in the 2nd paragraph thereof, are published for general information:—

MILITARY.
No. 413.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,—1. I have to inform you that in communication with the Secretary of State for War, I have consented, in calculating the Pensions of those Soldiers, who, in transferring their services from the Local Army of India to Her Majesty's British Service, elected the British rates of Pension that the same increase of

They think that there are no sufficient grounds for excepting such lands from the provision contained in Clause 1 of the same Section, namely, that they shall be held in perpetuity upon the terms and conditions described in the Bill, if their holders prefer that to being obliged to prove their title to the exemption enjoyed by them. We do not see the validity of the petitioners' objection to this Clause. The following Clause declares, respecting the future tenure of the lands mentioned in it, that lands held under treaty shall continue to be held according to the terms of such treaty. If the Bill does not allow Government to alter the treaties under which land is held, why should it allow the landholders to do so! Lands held on political tenure or for service should certainly be subject to Government to the full extent to which Clause 3rd makes them so. With regard to lands already formally adjudicated, we entirely agree with Mr. Robertson, that the settlement should not be extended to them, "for these claims have been proved to be bad, and it would be unjust towards the general public to burden the State Revenues with charges upon them to the receipt of which the claimants have no good title." The general public has rights in connection with this matter as well as the landholders; and if the landholder fails to prove that the public has relinquished its rights, he certainly can have none in the case, and it would be at least as great a wrong forcibly to deprive the public of its rights, as to deny to the landholder claims which he cannot establish. The complaint against Clause 4 of the same Section is just. It is wrong to deprive holders of land under any tenure of the right, long enjoyed by virtue of Regulations, of resorting to the ordinary Courts of Civil Judicature on questions between them and Government. If Government dreads being dragged into the courts of law by landholders, let the dispute between them be referred to an arbitrator appointed by both. The 2 Clause of Section X is fully as objectionable as the petitioners represent it to be. It runs thus:—"If the title to exemption be on such inquiry duly established, the lands shall notwithstanding be liable, as heretofore, to full assessment whenever and so long as *the exigencies of the State* may render such assessment necessary." Unless the Bill clearly defines what are to be regarded as such "exigencies of the State," the greatest injustice may at any time be perpetrated under this cry. The Clause looks like a piece of statecraft. We all remember what use has been made of the cry—'the state of the finances'—that was quite enough to justify the denial of any claim or the doing of any wrong. These 'cries' are mischievous things: there is no answering them, they stop your mouth at once. We give in full the reasoning of the petitioners against this Clause:—

"That whereas in case of those Landholders who elect to accept the settlement provided for in Section II. Clause I. and Sections VI. and VII. the claims of Government on account of Land Revenue are limited in perpetuity to one-eighth (⅛th) of the assessment; in the case of those Landholders who by virtue of Section IX. demand a formal inquiry into their titles to exemption, such right of exemption if established upon such inquiry appears to be rendered nugatory, or at any rate precarious by the provision contained in Clause 2 of Section X. to the effect that 'If the title to exemption be on such enquiry duly established, the lands shall notwithstanding be liable as heretofore to full assessment whenever and so long as the exigencies of the State may render such assessment necessary.' The latter provision appears to your Petitioners to render, to a great extent, precarious the right to exemption of any landowner who may prefer to have his claim formally adjudicated upon rather than accept the settlement provided in Section II. Clause I. and Sections VI. and VII. The exigencies of the State may call for additional revenues; but these, your Petitioners submit, ought to be raised by some general tax affecting equally, so far as may be, the various classes of the community, and amongst others of course your Petitioners, and not by imposing any special burthen on the property of a particular class, which would be the case if the right to exemption from Land Revenue were specially interfered with by withdrawing such right wholly or partially. If this provision is grounded on the argument that the State cannot, and ought not to renounce the right of imposing such burthens as the exigencies of the public service may require, your Petitioners submit that the application of such an argument to their case is to strike at the very existence of the peculiar rights they enjoy. The very essence of their right is exemption from Land Revenue, and it appears to your Petitioners altogether inconsistent with the recognition of such exemption *as a right* that its existence or non-existence *as a fact* should be made subject to the application of such an elastic principle as the exigencies of the State. Your Petitioners would further submit that the principle of the renunciation by the State of its general right to raise revenue from land appears to be conceded in the case of those landowners who accept the settlement provided by Section II. Clause I. and Sections VI. and VII. The exigencies of the State may demand that a higher revenue than one-eighth (⅛th) of the assessment should be raised from lands, the property of such land owners; but the effect of these Sections appears to be that the State, notwithstanding such exigencies, renounces the right to raise such higher revenue. If these Sections make the principle of exemption beyond one-eighth (⅛th) of the whole assessment is acknowledged in the one case, whatever may be the exigences of the State, your Petitioners submit that there is no valid reason for not acknowledging the principle of total exemption in the case of such landowners as shall elect to have their titles to such exemption put to the test of a formal adjudication. The acceptance of the settlement provided by Sections VI. and VII. is in the nature of a compromise. The landowner, in consideration of advantages of a guarantee without formal inquiry, *agrees* to the imposition by the State of a quit rent of one-eighth (⅛th); but in the case of a formal adjudication, the landowner stands upon his strict right: he is willing to stand or fall by the result of such adjudication, and there is nothing on his part like a waiver of any part of his entire claim to exemption. Your Petitioners therefore earnestly submit that the principle which appears to them to be involved in the provision of Clause I. of Section X. may not receive legislative recognition, or form any part of the Bill."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

GALLE, 15th *Jan.*, 2-40 P.M.

THE French steamer *Erymanthe* sailed for Calcutta.

GALLE, 15th *Jan.*, 8 P.M.

THE steamer *Azof* anchored from Minicoy.

GALLE, 15th *Jan.*, 8-20 P.M.

THE French steamer *Donuai* sailed for China.

GALLE, 15th *Dec.*, 8-55 A.M.

ARRIVED steamer *Northam* from Sydney twenty-second, Melbourne twenty-sixth December, and King George's Sound, second January.

Parliament adjourned on the nineteenth December for the Christmas Holidays, and re-assembles on the twentieth instant.

The Governor's Salary Reduction Bill which was reserved for Her Majesty's assent has been disallowed and the resignation of his office which Sir Barclay had tendered not accepted.

Surveys of the country for Railway purposes are progressing in various directions and are contemplated in others.

New gold fields of some importance have been discovered in Othago.

Matters in New Zealand are still in an unsettled state.

Coffee, moderate, enquiry with limited stocks.

Sugar, price more firm.

Metals, stock fast reducing, and demand not extensive.

MADRAS.

MADRAS, 15th *Jan.*, 1863.

Securities, Five-and-a-half, twelve and a half premium.

Fives, five and a quarter premium.

Fours, five and a quarter discount.

Document Bills, two shillings seven-eighth pence.

Freight, dead weight, thirty shillings.

Cotton, eighty shillings.

Interest on Loans, five per cent.

Money Market, very easy.

Forty inches Grey Shirtings, seven pounds, rupees seven.

Number forty Mule Twist, good seconds, rupees five twelve at nas per bundle.

As a measure of political expediency the Supreme Government has sanctioned the extension of the lines of telegraph on the N. W. frontier.—*Calcutta Englishman, Ja.*, 7.

THE following letter from the Agent in charge of the British Packet Office at Point de Galle, having reference to the Mails on board the wrecked steamer *Colombo*, has been kindly placed at our disposal:—

"No. 34.

British Packet Office, Point de Galle, 11th Dec. 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the following Mails recovered from the wreck of the *Colombo*, were amongst others brought to this port in the *Azof*, and were delivered to me yesterday.

Judging from the condition of the contents of a few boxes, more or less damaged, I should think the Mails would be of little service after reaching England. Nevertheless it is my intention to forward them by the *Candia*, due here on or about the 17th instant.

I have been informed that in addition to a large portion of the Australian Mails which were recovered shortly after the vessel was wrecked, and which were taken on by the *Ottawa* on the 1st instant, a further portion of the Mails generally were received on board the *Nemesis*, homeward bound. I have also been informed that it is anticipated the whole bulk of the Mails will be recovered.—I have, &c.,

G. G. F., Packet Agent.

The Post Master General, Calcutta.

From Calcutta.

4 Boxes for London *vid* Southampton.
9 do. do. *vid* Marseilles.
1 do. Marseilles.
1 do. Alexandria.

Name of Office despatched not legible.

3 Boxes for London *vid* Marseilles.
1 do. do. *vid* Southampton (made upon board the *Azof*.)

—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan.* 7.

LOCAL.

THE Mails for Aden per steamer *Coromandel*, will be closed on Saturday the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock A.M. Letters, &c., sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian Inland Postage.

A DESERTER.—John Whitehead, a gunner in the 18th Battery Royal Artillery, who was a deserter for some time, has been apprehended by Mr. Constable Hallum and made over to the proper authorities.

BOMBAY AUXILIARY TO THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—As will be seen from our advertising columns, the Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society, takes place in the Town Hall, this afternoon at half-past 4 o'clock.

The object of this Society, being the circulation of the Bible in the various languages of the Presidency, "without note or comment," must command the sympathy of Christians of all denominations:—and we trust that the attendance at the hour mentioned will manifest a growing interest among the community at large in the great work which this Auxiliary seeks to accomplish.

We understand that H. Hebbert, Esq., C.S., has kindly consented to take the chair, and the names of the gentlemen who are to address the meeting afford a sufficient guarantee that it will prove a highly interesting one.

THE health of the town of Bombay has considerably improved during the last week. Fever is the most prevalent disease, there being 158 casualties from that disease. The total number of deaths during the week amounts to 269, being 57 fewer than those of the previous week; and 66 fewer than the average of the last ten years. The following is a classified table of the casualties:—

EUROPEANS.		PARSEES.	
Fever	1	Cholera	1
		Fever	7
INDO-EUROPEANS.		Other diseases	10
Fever	0	JEWS.	
Other diseases	0	Fever	0
HINDOOS.		Other diseases	0
		NATIVE-CHRISTIANS.	
Cholera	15	Cholera	1
Fever	86	Fever	4
Other diseases	22	Other diseases	5
		NEGRO-AFRICANS.	
MUSSULMANS.		Fever	1
Cholera	1	Other diseases	2
Fever	59	UNKNOWN RACE.	
Other diseases	21	Unknown cause	0

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	deaths.	mean.
Small-pox	0	5
Cholera	19	50
Measles	0	4
Fever	150	157
Nervous system	14	12
Respiratory system	20	28
Vascular system	1	0
Alimentary system	30	49
Cachexy	20	17
Accidents	1	3
Other diseases	6	10

RULES FOR THE RECEIPT OF BULLION.

THE Bombay *Government Gazette* of the 15th inst., publishes the following Rules for the Receipt of Bullion into the Bombay Mint, published under the authority of Government:—

Tenders of Gold or Silver Bullion will be received from individuals at the Bombay Mint between the hours of 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted); provided the parcel or Gold is of not less than fifty tolas weight, and of Silver one thousand tolas weight; and provided it be of a malleable quality adapted for coinage.

2. Silver Bullion or Coin must be tendered by the proprietor in the following Form, lithographed copies of which will be supplied on application at the Mint.

TO THE MINT MASTER,

Bombay.

SIR,

beg to tender for coinage, at the Mint rate, the undermentioned bullion, for which request you will grant a Bullion certificate, payable at Her Majesty's Treasury, Bank of Bombay, at sight, after the Bullion has been received and registered, and its actual out-turn value ascertained at the Mint.

Mark on Boxes.	Mark on Silver.	No. of Boxes.	Description of Bullion.	Assumed amount in Tolas.	Mint actual weight in Troy lbs.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obenient servant.

Bombay, 186

3. For Gold the Bullion certificate will be at twenty day's sight.

4. All Gold and Silver Bullion and Coins that may be tendered to the Mint for coinage may be melted and cast into Bars by the Mint Premelting establishment prior to their being received or assayed. Should the Bullion prove unadapted for coinage it will be returned to the importer who must pay the premelting fee calculated on the gross weight in tolas.

5. If Bullion is transferred from the name of one proprietor to that of another after it has been tendered to the Mint, or withdrawn previous to registry, a fee of two annas for each box would be charged.

6. It is to be understood that, until the Bullion, or coin, has been thus delivered at the Mint Scales in the Bullion Receiving room, it is in the custody and at the risk, of the importer, to whom, however every facility will be afforded for securing it in the Bullion Strongholds.

7. On the receipt of the Assay Report, an Account Current which shall be verified by the Assistant Bullion Keeper, showing the net produce of the Bullion, or Coin, with reference to its weight and assay value, after deducting the authorised amount of Mint Duty of refining and of premelting charges, will be submitted to the Importer for his examination and signature. The issue of the Account Current shall constitute "Registry," and twenty-four hours after such issue, provided that within that time the Account Current may have been approved by the Importer and returned to the Mint Master, the Mint Master will deliver to the Importer a Bullion certificate on Her Majesty's Treasury authorising the holding to receive the amount.

8. The seignorage on Gold Bullion, or Coin, shall be at one per cent. of the standard value. The seignorage on Sicca Rupees shall be one per cent. There shall be no seignorage on short weight Madras, Furruckabad, or Government Rupees.

9. The seignorage on all other descriptions of Silver Coins and Bullion shall be two per cent.

9. The Refinage charge on Silver below six dwts, in assay worse than the Indian Standard shall be at the rate of four per cent. per dwt. of worseness. The Refinage charge on Gold shall be at the rate of one half per cent. for every five carat grains of worseness below the Indian Standard.

10. The Premelting charge on Gold shall be at the rate of Rupees three and annas twelve per one thousand tolas of Standard Gold, and Silver at the rate of one rupee per one thousand standard tolas.

11. Importers of Bullion, or Coin, shall be at liberty to withdraw the same after registry within the day following the receipt of the Assay Report, but at no later period, on payment of an assay fee of four rupees for each assay of Gold, and two rupees for each assay of Silver, and the premelting charges above mentioned, in the event of the Bullion tendered having been premelted.

J. A. BALLARD,
Bombay Mint, 13th January 1863. Mint Master.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 15th January 1863.

BROACH.—Fine, N.E. light.
BULSAR.—Fair, S.W. calm.
CANNANORE.—Fair, S.E. Ther. 78.
COCHIN.—Fair. Ther. 82.
GALLE.—Calm and cloudy, with prospects of rain. Ther. 78.
GOA.—Cool wind light from E.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, E. light.
KURRACHEE.—Fair, N.E. cool.
MADRAS.—Fine, N.E. Ther. 78.
PAUMBEN.—Fine. Ther. 79.
SURAT.—Fair and cool.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—15TH JAN. 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—Davidass Pandoorung was again placed at the bar, and the following additional evidence was taken. The former proceedings in the case were reported in the *Gazette* of the 25th ultimo.

William Greenlaw deposed that he was an Ensign, at present attached to H. M.'s 18th Regiment N. I., and resides in the lines on the Esplanade, about six o'clock on the evening the prisoner was apprehended. He, prisoner, was coming towards witness' tent and witness saw some people collected and Lieutenant Henneli holding the prisoner by the arm.

Mr. Hennell charged the prisoner with having a cross similar to one that had been stolen from him. The prisoner denied having any such cross with him and shewed two chains. A sepoy was called and the prisoner was partially searched. The cross was not found, and the prisoner was taken to one of the police boxes in front of the Church Gate. He stood on the little plat-form outside the box and was searched again entirely. He insisted on holding up his waistband saying he would not be able to shew his face in Bombay if his person was exposed; he also sat down and on his getting up and his clothes being shaken witness saw the chain fall to the ground. The prisoner immediately picked it up and said,—"Is that your chain? that's my chain," speaking to the prosecutor. This cross was attached to the chain.

Cross-examined by Mr. Shewshunker.—When witness saw the people collected Lieutenant Hennell had his hand on the prisoner's shoulder. Lieutenant Hennell spoke to the prisoner partly in English, and partly in Hindoostanee, and the substance of what he said was, that the prisoner had this cross in his possession and the servant had seen it. There were about eight or ten people collected when witness searched the prisoner. The servant of witness and Mr. Hennel's servant were there. Both the servants were present when he was searched. Prisoner appeared very much stupified and confounded when he was taken to the chowkee. Prisoner sat down for barely a minute, he was told to get up. Witness saw the prisoner pick up the chain. As soon as the chain fell both the servants made an exclamation. Witness did not remember the exact words. He (witness) is indebted to the prisoner in a sum of money.

Two other witnesses were then examined, and the case was adjourned for further investigation.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—15TH JAN. 1863.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

TRESPASS.—Yacoob Isak, and two others, were charged with wilfully trespassing in the compound of Mr. E. D. Sassoon at Byculla, without satisfactory excuse.

From the evidence of one Bundedeen Sahebdeen, a peon in the employ of Mr. David Sassoon, it appears that on the evening of the 13th instant, at about half-past five P.M., while he was at his duty at his master's bungalow at Byculla, the three defendants came there and entered into the garden. The witness attempted to prevent them, but they forced their way into the garden. The witness had orders from his master not to allow them to enter the garden. The defendants by profession are beggars.

The defendants alleged that they went there to beg.

The Magistrate fined each of the defendants one rupee.

THEFT.—Issule Isamoodeen was charged with stealing two pieces of wearing apparel, of the value of ten rupees, the property of Mahomed Akroom Khooj Mahomed.

From the evidence of the prosecutor, it appears that the property was stolen from his house about two months ago. The theft was reported by him to the police. About three days ago a police peon came to the prosecutor's house and carried him to a Marwady's shop, the Marwady produced before him the stolen property. The prosecutor claimed the property to be his own, upon this the prisoner was taken to the chowkey.

The Magistrate then examined two other persons, whose evidence went to show that the property was stolen by the prisoner from the house of the prosecutor.

The Magistrate found the prisoner guilty of the charge, and sentenced him to be imprisoned in the House of Correction with hard labour for a period of one month.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Gunnoo Sunkaram was brought up charged with being drunk and driving his shigram on Wednesday last in the Bhendy Bazar road, in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others.

Shaik Dawood Bawasah stated, that about eight o'clock P. M. of the 14th instant, while he was on duty in Bhendy Bazar road, near Dick's Tank, he observed the prisoner driving his garry into a gutter. The shigram was empty at the time.

The Magistrate fined the prisoner ten rupees.

OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.—Myna, woman, was brought up charged with having obtained by false pretences forty-six rupees from Jeewan Premjee.

Jeewan Premjee, deposed.—He is a pawnbroker, and lives at Null. The prisoner was one of his customers. On the 3rd instant, the prisoner pledged with the prosecutor the neck ornament, which she said was gold. The prosecutor advanced her nine rupees upon it. On two other occasions she (prisoner) pledged with the prosecutor some other ornaments and obtained monies upon it at different times. The articles pledged with the prosecutor were afterwards found to be false. On the 14th instant, the prisoner was given into the custody of the police.

The above statement was corroborated by the testimony of two other persons.

The Magistrate sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned in the House of Correction with hard labour for three months.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Matters for hearing before a single Judge this day.

(BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

For Settlement of Issues.

82 Syed Ally Shah Bugdadee *vs.* Sallay Meya Gunkibker and others.

85 Suttabhamabai Hindoo widow *vs.* Luxamonbhut bin Chimbhut.

87 Wiswanath Atmaram *vs.* Goverdhun Veerjee and another.

96 Bhugwandass Gungaram *vs.* Moteeram Hurinath.

97 Lulloobhoy Nuthoobhoy *vs.* Mancoov rbaee widow.

98 Framjee Dossabhoy and others *vs.* Dossabhoy Dadabhoy and others.

102 Ajeej Goolam Hoosein *vs.* Lalljee Dossa.

106 Ramchunder Bhowaneysunker *vs.* Crustnath Abbajee and others.

103 Dewjee Dewraj and another *vs.* Thucker Nagjee Nuthoo.

109 Pranjeevan Doolubdass *vs.* Shah Manoredass Lalldass.

111 Triboovandass Kassiram *vs.* Goverdhun Anundjee.

113 Jadowjee Narronjee and another *vs.* Hullookchund Amtha and another.

For final disposal of Suit.

63 Pursotum Pranjeevandass *vs.* Meya Noorodeen Jattaker.

81 Hugh Bruce McCulloch *vs.* A. H. Sweney and others.

99 Dhurrumsey Soonderjee *vs.* Thucker Hurri Ramjee.

100 The same *vs.* Patuck Mooljee Veljee.

101 Byramjee Jejeebhoy *vs.* Richard Morgan.

107 Hajee Ismail Hubib *vs.* Hajee Jacob Dossal.

108 Dossabhoy Bomanjee *vs.* Purmanundass Jugonath

112 Pranjeevan Dulubdass *vs.* Trimbuck Ragoonath.

(BEFORE FULL COURT.)

Ecclesiastical Side.

In the goods of Ookajee Lingoo, deceased, Luckoobaee *vs. Lingabaee.*

EQUITY SIDE.

Matters and Causes for hearing this day.

Goculbhoy Futtaychund *vs.* Ruttonjee Jamsetjee. Demurrer for Argument.

Gunga Roopa Naiqueen *vs.* Bapoo Gungadhur and another. For hearing.

Ghanchee Mahomed Jeeva, &c., *vs.* Soonabaee widow and another. For hearing.

Govindrow Amrootrow *vs.* Moroba Sudasewjee. For hearing.

HIGH COURT.—PLEA SIDE OF THE LATE SUPREME COURT.

(BEFORE THE FULL COURT.)

Purshotum Manaclaw vs. Muncherjee Dinshawjee.

Mr. Westropp, instructed by Messrs. Acland and Prentis, made an application to the Court for an injunction to restrain the defendant from carrying on a building at No. 80, Borah Bazar Street.

On the part of the plaintiff Mr. Westropp read an affidavit to the effect, that his client had occupied the same premises for the last thirty-two years, which had been never before intruded on, and the windows and the smoke apertures were now obstructed. The defendant had lately commenced the building and if allowed to continue, the plaintiffs house would be completely obstructed. Notice has been given to the defendant. Mr. Wilcox was called in, and he examined the premises at the request of the plaintiff's solicitor. His conclusion expressed in the report now in Court was that the building would block up all the windows of plaintiff's house, and render it almost useless to reside in and suggested the means for repairing the evil.

Mr. Justice Couch.—Was there an open space previously?

Mr. Westropp said, there always was.

The Chief Justice thought that Mr. Westropp required an injunction restraining defendant from carrying on or completing the building in question, and his lordship asked what the obstructions were.

Mr. Westropp said, that there were already two windows nailed up and other obstructions. Mr. Westropp continued that another affidavit stated that the plaintiff had lived in his present house fifty years and although a notice had been given, the defendant did not appear.

The Chief Justice suggested that in the suit pending, the defendant might prove a right; would therefore the plaintiff be responsible for this contingency?

Mr. Westropp did not think the Court called upon to make provision for such a contingency as the terms were partially subscribed to by the defendant.

Mr. Justice Couch asked what stage the cause was in.

Mr. Westropp said, that the plaint was filed but not heard, and read a letter addressed to the defendant in which it was said that the plaintiff could not accede to a further postponement in applying for this injunction.

The Chief Justice said the injunction must be only from carrying on or completing the building.

Mr. Justice Couch said, the windows were nailed up.

Mr. Westropp said, the posts must be removed and defendants must undertake not to put them up again.

The Chief Justice explained that in the event of being cast in this suit, they must no doubt do so.

Mr. Westropp said, under these circumstances they would.

The Chief Justice.—When defendant put up the posts, why did you not come to Court at once? It was your fault.

Mr. Westropp said, it was hard to attribute the blame to his client when the delay had arisen, in the hope of an amicable arrangement being concluded, and pressed on the litigation.

The Chief Justice.—We will give an order against proceeding, carrying on or completing the building. In its present position was there anything which obstructed the light?

Mr. Westropp said, there was; and he produced the plan of Mr. Wilcox, to shew the obstruction. He submitted with reference to plaintiff giving an undertaking in the case of the defendant proving a right to make an obstruction, that it was unnecessary, as under Section 96, Act VII. of 1859, the Court had power to give compensation to defendant for needless issue of injunction.

The Chief Justice said, they would grant the plaintiff an injunction against the defendant from proceeding with his building, so as in any way or manner to obstruct the free passage of light and air to the windows of the plaintiffs house and the passage of smoke from the apertures therein, and from continuing his building as far as it occasions any such obstruction, on condition of plaintiffs undertaking to abide by any order the Court may make at the hearing of the cause, with reference to any expense occasioned to defendant by removing such obstruction.

BENGAL.

WE understand that the Directors of the Bank of Bengal have declared a dividend for the half year ending 31st December, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, free of income-tax.—*Englishman, Jan.* 7.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India met this morning at the usual hour, the Viceroy presiding.

MR. HARINGTON presented the reports of the Select Committees on the following Bills:—

1.—Bill to define the jurisdiction, and to regulate the procedure of the Courts of Civil judicature in British Burmah, and to provide for the extension of certain Acts to the said territory.

2.—Bill to regulate the admission of appeal to Her Majesty in Council from certain judgments and orders in Provinces not subject to the general Regulations.

3.—Bill to amend the law for regulating the Police of the several stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca.

MR. MAINE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to give effect to the provisions of a treaty between His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, and His Majesty the King of Burmah. The Hon'ble Member explained briefly that the treaty alluded to was the one recently negotiated by Colonel Phayre with evident care and trouble, and no small display of diplomatic skill. It was a treaty that would be productive of great advantages, not only on account of the facilities it would afford for trade with Burmah, but for an increased intercourse with the frontier provinces of China. Two articles, however, of the treaty Nos, IV. and VIII., relating to the relinquishment and imposition of import duties would require the aid of legislation, and were therefore incorporated in the Bill which he wished to introduce.

Leave to introduce having been given,

THE HON'BLE MEMBER moved for leave to introduce a Bill to improve the administration of civil justice in the settlement of Darjeeling. The question involved in the Bill had been originally brought forward at the instance of the Bengal Government. In the early part of the preceding year, that Government had represented to the Government of India that the decisions of the Superintendent of Darjeeling in civil cases were not subject to an appeal to the Sudder, and that the want caused inconvenience. The Government of India had expressed an opinion in return approving of an appeal to the judge at Dinajpore and the Sudder, but allowing the decision of the Superintendent to be final in cases not beyond a certain amount, and at the same time suggesting that the Code of Civil Procedure should be extended to Darjeeling. The Bill now introduced would meet all requirements, and simultaneously with its passing into law, the Code of Civil Procedure would be extended to Darjeeling.

Also to introduce the Bill to authorize the extension of the term of office of the Municipal Commissioners in the Settlement of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca, and to move that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in three weeks.

Also to introduce the Bill relating to emigration to the Danish Colony of St. Croix, and to move that it be referred to Select Committee with instructions to report in three weeks.

Leave to introduce was granted without comment or explanation, and the Council then adjourned.—*Id.*

THE Viceroy, having previously, we suppose, secured the approval of the Maharajah Sir Charles, has taken the formal consent of the august assemblage of Supreme Marionettes, to his absence for nine months from the commencement of his tour on the 3rd proximo. We learn that his Excellency will not hold a durbar at Delhi but will receive the Chiefs at Umballa. The Vicergal durbar to be held at Agra will be similar to that in 1859, and the Chiefs have been directed to come with retinues similar to those which then accompanied them.—*Id.*

ACCIDENTS on the E. I. Railway are every day becoming more frequent. The down Mail train on Sunday morning last was thrown off the line at Cynthes, from the carelessness of a native pointsman. There were no lives lost, as if happened, but an engine and eight carriages have been damaged. A delay of several hours took place before the line was cleared. Letters from correspondents are now frequent regarding the working of this line, and all are more or less apprehensive of serious accidents from the complete unfitness of the Native staff,—particularly at more distant stations,—for the very important duties they have to perform. On the present occasion, the native pointsman was, we understand, asleep,—a habit, for which he is peculiarly adapted, and constantly indulging in. The down Mail-train yesterday morning when near Mugra ran over, and completely cut to pieces, a native who was in the act of crossing the rails, with two trains approaching from opposite directions. We have not heard if the poor man who lost his life was a pointsman.—*Hurkaru, Jan.* 7.

MADRAS.

THE Grand Jury have thrown out the bill against Ensign Knight, of H. M. 69th Foot. The indictment was for forgery and cheating, serious offences both, which if sustained would inevitably have cost that Officer his commission. Whilst the case was in its initial stage of preparation for the higher tribunal of the High Court, we abstained from saying anything about it. It has now run its course. The evidence in support of the charge has been submitted to the Grand Jury, and been pronounced by them insufficient to warrant the placing of the prisoner at the bar of the Court to take his trial. We may therefore now without any prejudice to the course of justice state for the information of the public the circumstances which led to the appearance of Ensign Knight in the disagreeable position of a defendant at the Criminal Sessions in a case involving so grave an imputation. In fact, a brief recital of the facts of the case is now a simple act of justice to the gentleman who has just been discharged by proclamation; for the accusation as it stands in the calendar without any explanation, may be thought to involve a more grievous amount of culpability than it has upon investigation been found to contain.

The circumstances then as stated by the presiding Judge in his charge to the Grand Jury, are briefly these. A few weeks ago Ensign Knight accompanied by a friend, visited the shop of the well-known native bookseller, Mooneappah. This popular bibliopole is also the proprietor of a lending library. Mr. Knight wished to take out a French translation of the Decameron, to be returned after perusal, on the terms on which books were usually lent to subscribers. He was informed by the person in charge of the shop that the Decameron was not one of the books usually lent out; it was then offered for sale, and Mr. Knight could only take it away as the purchaser. Some little altercation appears to have taken place between the parties, which ended in Mr. Knight's carrying off the book under his arm, having previously entered a name in Mooneappah's register of subscribers to the lending library. The name so entered however was not that of Mr. Knight, but of a Mr. Willoughby, whose address was entered as at the Imperial Hotel. It was not many hours before Mooneappah discovered that Mr. Willoughby was a myth; the Imperial Hotel knew no such gentleman. Knowing himself to have been imposed on, he sent his servants to look out for the pseudonymous Willoughby, who in the course of some days was identified in the Mount Road as Ensign Knight. On these facts being deposed to before the Magistrate, an indictment was framed and sent up to the Sessions for forging and cheating.

With respect to the charge of forgery as the name written in Mooneappah's book was not that of any known person, who could in any way be defrauded or harmed the signature it could be about as well sustained as if brought against the correspondent who in the adjoining column signs himself Brown, Jones, or Robinson, as the case may be. The question then resolved itself into an inquiry whether the circumstances of the case amounted to *prima facie* evidence of a fraudulent design on the part of the accused. We presume the Grand Jury took much the same view as that which was propounded for their consideration by the learned Puisne Justice. The false signature certainly was calculated to raise grave suspicions. But that was almost the only circumstance unfavorable to the hypothesis of innocence. And for even that a plausible explanation was forthcoming. All the other surroundings of the case tended to negative the supposition that Ensign Knight intended to defraud Book Mooneappah. Independently of the antecedent improbability of an attempt by an officer and a gentleman to cheat a native bookseller of the value of not very costly book, there is the evidence of Mooneappah's own register, in which the name was entered as a subscriber to the lending library. This was confirmation strong of the defence set up, that the book was only borrowed. It would also seem highly improbable that an officer who had any fraudulent intention to effect by means of a fictitious signature, would take a brother officer to be a witness against him. Or that having been knavish enough to make the attempt, he would be foolish enough a few days after to show himself in open day within a few yards of the very shop where he could not hope to escape the observation of the irate and vigilant bookseller. These considerations, we doubt not, weighed with the Grand Jurors and led them to think that the ends of justice would not be served by returning a true bill, and subjecting under these circumstances a gentleman holding a commission in the Army to the humiliating necessity of having to prove in a public Court his innocence of the offence of cheating. We are no admirers of the institution known as a Grand Jury in Madras, believing it to be a solemn sham, but in throwing out this bill it has for once rendered a good service. For there is good reason to believe with perfect justice it has prevented a spectacle which would have been mortifying to the feelings of every Englishman in India.

The public will very generally subscribe to the supposition that was put by Sir Adam Bittleston, that the transaction which has occasioned so much trouble to Ensign Knight was a silly and a most improper freak, but nothing worse. Like many other young gentlemen he probably thought that a native have no business to lay down rules which interfered with his inclinations or purposes. If Mooneappah chose to impose absurd conditions of business, Mr. Knight would show how easily they could be evaded. In his attempt to teach this lesson he has rather failed, but has added another to the dense cloud of witnesses who prove the danger of practical jokes.—*Times, Jan.* 7.

SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN.

CONTRARY to expectation the *Nemesis* came in at eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon—she was hardly looked for until evening. The firing of the usual guns was the signal for hundreds of all classes of the community to hurry down to the Beach foremost amongst whom was His Excellency Sir William Denison. The Pier head was thronged with spectators, and the beach opposite the Custom House was crowded with Europeans, East-Indians and natives, from the highest to the lowest of the community.

Accompanied by the Master Attendant, Sir William Denison was the first to go on board, and was followed by the Hon'ble Mr. Pycroft, Mr. Robinson, Commissioner of Police, Mr. Ronde, Inspector General of Prisons, and other officials. Sir Charles Trevelyan was not long in landing, and immediately on reaching the shore was greeted by loud and prolonged cheers from the assembled throng,—a much more hearty and welcome salute than the booming of all the cannon in Fort St. George.

Colonel Drury, Major Coleman, Major Proudfoot, and nearly all the Officers of the Volunteer Guards were present in uniform to welcome their late Colonel-in-Chief on his return to India, who looked in excellent health and spirits. He recognized every old face, and was as affable and courteous as ever. From the Beach he went to the office of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. where at the lower entrance were in waiting for him the Venerable the Archdeacon, E. B. Powell, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, and many other gentlemen. Eventually the whole party met in the large upper room on the highest story, and after Sir Charles had gone round from one to another making kind enquiries, Mr. Crake and the deputation appointed at the meeting held in the People's Park engaged his attention.

Mr. Crake commenced proceedings by addressing Sir Charles Trevelyan in the following terms:—

SIR,—When your appointment to the important office of Finance Minister of India became known, a very general wish was expressed by the inhabitants of this city to offer you a cordial welcome on your return to India.

With this view, Sir, a requisition was addressed to the Sheriff of Madras, and I may state that requisition was more numerously signed by all classes of the community than any previous document of a similar kind.

The public meeting took place in the People's Park a locality that will be always gratefully associated by the inhabitants of this city with your name.

At that meeting it was unanimously agreed to wait upon you with this Address. The gentlemen before were entrusted by this meeting to convey it to you on your arrival here. It now only remains for me to offer you a cordial welcome in the words of this Address which with your permission I will now read.

He then read the Address which has already appeared in our columns, and afterwards presented it to Sir Charles engrossed on vellum and deposited in a very handsome silver-mounted case.

Sir Charles observed that when the heart was full it was perhaps the wiser plan to say as little as possible. Without further preface therefore he would read the following reply to the Address.

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—I should indeed be void of sensibility if I were not deeply moved by the hearty welcome you have given me on my return to labour in India and by the confidence you have expressed in me. Our most precious earthly reward must always be the favorable opinion of those who know us best and whom we most highly esteem.

As I have not yet had an opportunity of knowing the wishes of the Governor-General or opinions of my colleagues in Council, you will not expect me to enter upon the financial topics adverted to in your Address; but this I may safely say—that our object will always be to provide, by a vigilant and frugal administration of the finances, the means of relieving taxation where it most presses, of strengthening the establishments for the protection of person and property and of assisting the development of the resources of the country and the intellectual and moral well-being of its inhabitants.

You only do me justice in supposing that the interests of your Presidency are dear to me, and that I shall always promote them to the extent of my power. I should be most ungrateful if I could ever forget the loyal support I received from persons of every class when I was more immediately connected with the south of India, or the many pleasant personal associations I then had the happiness to form among you.

Mr. Crake as Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce then read the following Address:—

TO SIR CHARLES E. TREVELYAN, &c. &c.

SIR,—I have the honor by desire of the Chamber of Commerce to convey to you the congratulations of the mercantile community of this Presidency on your appointment to the high and important office of Finance Minister to the Government of India.

It is a source of much satisfaction to this Chamber to witness the return to this country of a statesman whose name has been intimately associated with that policy of judicious retrenchment which has so favorably influenced the finances and best interests of India, and this Chamber entertains every confidence that your best efforts will be directed towards the development of the material resources of this Empire. We anticipate for our Presidency great advantage from the practical knowledge you have acquired of its capabilities and requirements, and are confident that any representations which the mercantile interests may have occasion to address to the Supreme Government of India will have your careful and experienced consideration.

The present is scarcely a fitting occasion to dwell at any length upon matters that press unduly upon our local commerce, but I am desired to draw your attention to some subjects which this Chamber has recently brought under the notice of Government, and to request your support

corporate circulation, and that the banks should issue a circulation furnished by government, and thus establish one sound, uniform circulation of equal value throughout the country. From this source he expects to obtain 50,000,000 dols. He further proposes to raise 200,000,000 dols. by loans and 20,000,000 dols. by enlarging the limit for temporary deposits. The secretary recommends no more paper money schemes, but a series of measures looking to the gradual return to gold and silver. The resources of the country will always enable to pay the interest on her debt, or to reduce the principal to whatever point the public interest may indicate. He recommends that whatever may be needed in excess of the sum to be supplied by revenue be obtained by loans, without increasing the issue of United States' notes beyond the amount fixed by law. Mr. Chase also recommends that the American gold half-eagle be made of equal weight and fineness with the English sovereign.

A resolution has been offered in Congress approving President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation.

Another resolution has been offered, declaring that the Union must be preserved, and denouncing as guilty of high crime any executive or legislative department that shall propose or devise any acceptance of peace on any other basis than the integrity of the Union as it existed before the rebellion.

A motion had also been made in Congress to introduce a bill of indemnity to free the President and his government from all suits or actions at law for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* and their other unconstitutional acts. The motion was opposed by the Democrats, and had to be withdrawn.

Congress has adopted a resolution directing the committee on naval affairs to report on the cheapest and most expeditious mode of placing vessels of war on Lake Ontario, when the exigency may arise for establishing water communication from other waters to the lakes.

General Halleck's report contains a letter from General M'Clellan, in which he strenuously opposes the removal of the army from peninsula to Acquia Creek, declaring that the same would be fatal to the Union cause.

THE military news from New York, which comes down to the 8th of December, contains some items of fact which show that the great game was about to begin afresh. Thus we have the record of the departure of General Banks and his expedition from New York for "parts unknown," but probably either for West point, York River or Norfolk. At the same time renewed activity is shown in the Federal lines near Suffolk, and the Confederates have been forced across the Black water. A naval force has also quitted Fort Montroe with sealed orders. It is remarkable that all this time the great Federal army at Falmouth has not only been idle, but its commander-in-chief has found time to visit President Lincoln at Washington. Moreover, General Burnside is said to have officially declared that he will not shell Fredericksburg unless hostile demonstrations be made from that quarter; a declaration which may be observed with profit, if the real intention of the Federal general be to embark at Acquia Creek for some point nearer to Richmond where the gunboats could be of service. In the meantime, and pending the decision of Burnside, both parties were throwing up earthworks. The arrival of gunboats in the Rappahannock may indicate either a design to cross the river below Fredericksburg, or to make the Confederates believe in such a move. If it be true that General Jackson has abandoned the valley of the Shenandoah, and given up all thought of attacking Sigel or threatening the Bank line, the concentration with Lee would imply a belief in the Confederate headquarters that Richmond was seriously menaced, and that the army of Lee was not adequate for its defence against a single or combined attack.

From Mississippi comes the statement that General Grant had ventured further into that State, and had actually crossed the Tallahatchie at Abberville, and had occupied that town. Further, that Grant, having passed the Tallahatchie, had pushed down the New Orleans Railway as far as Grenada. This last statement is doubtful. One is inclined to think that "Federal" has been written for "Confederate," and that the latter had fallen back from Abberville to Grenada; for this place is more than 50 miles from Abberville. If General Grant has really pushed his central column so far into the State, he must not only have been well supported from Ripley and Memphis, but the army of Price and Van Dorn must be in a state of disorganisation.

The Federals have been defeated in Tennessee. One of the outposts of General Rosencranz, on the Cumberland, has been captured at Hartsville, by the partisan Morgan; but Morgan's progress down the river has been stopped at Gallatin. An advance from Nashville by the right bank of the Cumberland points to an attempt of the Federals to turn the right of the Confederate positions. It is also said that the different Federal bodies were all on the move, and that we may soon hear of more marches and battles.

The Federal expedition which went up the Mississippi has discovered that the crop of cotton remaining in the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas has been over estimated. The destruction of cotton having been very considerable, only a few thousand bales remain in the counties bordering the river. The new crop will be very small.

General FitzJohn Porter is on trial at Washington for not obeying General Pope's orders. During the trial a letter was read from General M'Clellan, written during Pope's campaign, urging General Porter to give his whole support to General Pope, for the sake of the country.

General Butler has had another *accès de furie*. He has issued under date of the 9th of November, an order sequestrating all the property in the district west of Mississippi which the Federal troops have lately occupied. He alleges that the plantations and other property in that region are mainly held by disloyal persons, and determined to confiscate every acre and every slave in it of which the real or reputed owner will not take the oath of allegiance, or cannot clear himself of the imputation of treason. The district comprises the parishes of Assumption, St. John, St. Charles, Terrebonne, St. James, St. Mary, Lafayette, St. Martin, and Lafourche, &c., and covers an area of 8,716 square miles. According to the annual report of 1861 it contained at that time a population of 51,236 whites and 73,379 slaves. The latter were valued at 38,049,470 dollars. "This," says the New York correspondent of the 'Times,' "is vigour, with a vengeance."

A ludicrous instance of the blundering in the Federal war department is reported. In one of the fits of energy which periodically afflict the government, it was recently announced from Washington, with a loud flourish of trumpets, that the army was forthwith to be weeded of all drunken, cowardly, incompetent, and not thoroughly loyal officers; that a list of nearly 1,000 of them had been drawn up, all of whom were to be summarily dismissed the service; not after trial and conviction by courts-martial legally appointed, but by the simple act of the President on the recommendation of the Secretary of War. If this were done it certainly looked like vigour. A few days ago the first batch of between 70 and 80 names was published, all of them officers from the rank of lieutenant to that of colonel, who had been summarily dismissed from the army and branded, without trial, with one or more of the dishonourable epithets which no true soldier can bear and live. Upon investigation it has turned out that many of these maligned heroes have been killed in battle, and that others have been honourably discharged on account of wounds and loss of limbs in the service.

A correspondent of the 'New York Herald' says:—

The organisation of a regiment of black soldiers, under the direction of Brigadier-General Saxton, I am told, is progressing finely. I have often expressed my strong conviction that the negroes would show themselves courageous and worthy of their freedom, if ever the opportunity was offered them to fight; and recent events have fully justified this opinion. You have already received an account of a successful experiment of one of the tugboats with a company of armed blacks to Sapelo River and other places on the Georgia coast, where they were for the first time under fire, and acquitted themselves bravely in an engagement with their former masters, protecting the flight of a large number of their race who sought to escape the horrors of bondage. That success led to the projection of another enterprise which in brilliancy and practical value surpasses the first. Three companies of these South Carolina volunteers, Captains Trowbridge, Janes, and Randolph's, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Beard provost-marshal, under General Saxton, left Beaufort on the 13th instant, in the steamers Ben, Deford, and Darlington, going to Doboy Sound, Georgia, and remaining there a week, returning with 200,000 feet of the best Georgia pine lumber, sawed and ready for use. This was taken from Hawkin's, Todd's, and Blue's mills, on the mainland, directly in face of the rebels, who gave the black soldiers an opportunity to test their pluck on shore, as they had previously on a tugboat, where they fought with the advantage of a partial barricade. While most of the negroes were engaged in loading the steamers with lumber, the company of Captain Janes advanced on a reconnaissance, and were opened upon with musketry by the rebels from a position in ambush. The negroes deliberately returned the fire, and, drawn up in line of battle, kept up a fusilade, maintaining their ground until by the aid of the guns of the steamers and those of their convoy, the gunboat Madgie, the enemy was dislodged. Three of the coloured soldiers were wounded, one so seriously that his arm must be amputated. The officers of these men express the greatest confidence in their fighting qualities, and after these practical tests of the courage, even of raw recruits, as were those composing this expedition, it is about as well that we should hear no more narrow-minded expressions of their incapability to defend their liberties.

The following is the article from the 'Nassau Guardian' of the 22nd November alluded to in the telegraphic summary in our last:—

The incidents of Thursday afternoon should be known in England, for its consequences may be most momentous. Admiral Wilkes approached our harbour, and signalled for a pilot. Pilot Lloyd went out, carrying (by the governor's directions) his excellency's proclamation of the 11th March, and informed the admiral that he could not bring him into port without the special permission of the governor. The admiral replied to the effect that he would not ask it, and would come in without it. However, he did not come in, but bore away to the north, and there lay off at the distance of a marine league from our shores. Previously to this, while he was standing off near the lighthouse, the garrison's boat with the first-adjutant, and the boat of the Barracouta, had put off, with the express intention of communicating with him; but the admiral, in a signally discourteous manner, moved off, so as to avoid communicating with them. Of course enough is known of Admiral Wilkes to favour the conjecture that neither the Queen's proclamation nor any respect for international usage will prevent him from acting with haste, rudeness, and violence. The consequence of such action may be most disastrous, for it is not to be presumed that the government will tolerate any attempt of his to come into port in defiance of her Majesty's orders. He will not be allowed to come in, and his conduct may ultimately embroil his country and England in a war. We wish to draw the attention of the English people to the condition in which the people of this colony and Bermuda are placed. The ports of both colonies are virtually blockaded. Innocent vessels are chased, brought to, and searched. There is no sufficient protection of English vessels between Nassau and Bermuda, nor is one English man-of-war sufficient to protect our out islands and the port of Nassau. Recently, as we are informed, English vessels have been taken close to the Abaco Cays; and now, to crown all, the blockading squadron is placed under the command of an officer notorious for his precipitation, his contempt of laws and usages, and for his deep dislike to England. It is impossible that in this state of things some very serious collision should not occur, or that very serious damage should not be inflicted on English ships and property. The only means of preventing either is to have an efficient force in these seas. We have complete confidence in the zeal and gallantry of Captain Malcolm, his officers and crew, but the Barracouta cannot be here and off Abaco at the same time, and an insufficient force is, to men like Admiral Wilkes, only a temptation to violence and offence, and such violence may most materially damage the property and damnify the interests of English merchants and shippers. We trust, therefore, that feelings of self-interest, if not of patriotism, will stimulate the merchants of England to urge upon their Government the necessity of keeping up an adequate force here, and that the sympathies of England will support and uphold the local Government in any measures which the precipitation of Admiral Wilkes, or men like him, may compel it to resort to for the vindication of English honour and the protection of English property and possessions.

Notice has been issued at Washington that ladies desirous of going to their friends and families in the South must obtain leave from the Federal government, and that no one must take more than one package of female wearing apparel, not weighing above 100lb., and subject to inspection. "If any contraband property is found, the party will be subject to imprisonment during the war."

"The distress of the operatives of Lancashire," writes the New York correspondent of the 'Times,' "has touched a sympathetic chord in this city. The British residents have organised a committee to promote a subscription for their relief, and the Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting yesterday [Dec. 5], subscribed a sum amounting to 26,000 dollars, inclusive of 7,000 dollars contributed by an unknown donor, signing himself 'Union.' At the same time, Messrs. L. N. and G. Griswold—upon the understanding that the relief was to be sent in kind, and not in money, at the present high rate of exchange—offered a new ship, lying in Boston, of the capacity of 1800 tons, for the gratuitous conveyance of the supplies in addition to their own services in superintending the shipment—a munificent donation, estimated in the room as equivalent to an additional sum of 20,000 dollars. The tone of the speeches, with one slight exception, was excellent, the gentlemen present taking care to avoid the detestable 'buncombe' in which some of the newspapers indulged upon the subject—buncombe filled with glorification of 'our great country, our illimitable resources, and our unparalleled power, that even in the throes of the most terrible rebellion the world had ever seen is rich and generous enough to feel the starving people of wretched little England.' The gentlemen who met and subscribed their money knew the power and position of England better than the ignorant journalists who in this city debase their craft and discredit their adopted country—for they are most of them foreigners—and showed their benevolence as well as their beneficence by the manner in which they spoke and acted. If a little self-gratulation crept into the proceedings, human nature may be forgiven for the aberration, and it is not necessary to look in the mouth so fine a gift horse to detect a lurking infirmity. Public opinion in this country is so much higher and purer than its supposed representatives that the operatives of England who are to be relieved by the gift may accept it in the spirit of the donors, and not of the critics, and acknowledge the sympathy to be as refreshing as the bounty."

A new incident is reported in the horrible case of General or Colonel M'Neill, the Union guerrila leader in Missouri, who deliberately shot 10 men because one man was not delivered up to him. Allsman, the guide, for whose supposed death this bloody vengeance was taken, has reappeared in good health at his own home!

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

(From the Home News Dec. 18.)

A GENERAL Court of Proprietors was held on December 17 at the office of the Company, Lothbury; Col. W. H. Sykes, M.P., in the chair.

The minutes of the last court having been read and confirmed,

The Secretary read the financial report, exhibiting the state of the security fund on the 1st of June last, from which it appeared that the total amount invested at that date was £5,581,647, at a cost of £5,110,043, consisting of £766,420 in the Three per Cent. Consols, and £4,825,227 in the Three per Cent. Reduced. The sum of £26,750 stood at the bank as dividend. There had also been invested £13,201.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said he had much pleasure in informing the proprietors that their new office was now furnished with all books, papers and documents necessary for the use of the proprietors generally. After being buffeted about for some time he trusted they had now got a permanent habitation.

The report was then adopted, and after some discussion the proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

PRIZE MONEY.—Notice is given in the 'Gazette' of Dec. 16th, that the distribution of the Lucknow prize money falling to the share of the officers, seamen, marines, &c., forming the Naval Brigade of her Majesty's ship Shannon, between 29th June, 1857, and 21st March 1858, will commence on Thursday, the 1st January, in the prize branch of the department of the "Accountant-General of the Navy, Admiralty, Somerset-house," according the scale set forth in the royal warrant dated 20th December, 1860, published in the 'London Gazette' of 8th February, 1861.

NAMES.

(From the Examiner, Nov. 22.)

On Surnames, and the Rules of Law affecting their Change. With Comments on the Correspondence of the Lord Lieutenant of Monmouthshire and certain Officials respecting a Change of Surname. By Thomas Falconer, Esq. Second Edition, with Additions. C. W. Reynell.

Nobody cared much for the dispute raised by Lord Llanover the change of name by Mr. Jones of Clytha to the old family name of Herbert, and nobody cared at all after it became known that the dispute being a mere family squabble, the air of regard for her Majesty's prerogative covered a simple desire to prevent one branch of a family from following in change of name the example set by another branch. But out of the personal controversy came the advantage to the public that it led to decisive knowledge of the fact, confirmed in the House of Lords itself, that for change of name no reference to the Heralds' College or to Parliament is necessary. Such costly proceeding is an act of supererogation, except where it is ordained as a condition of inheritance, and the Act of Parliament after all is not a granting, but simply a high recognition of the change made by a man's own act. The whole law of the question has been much discussed, and the matter is one in which many have a direct or indirect personal interest. When Lord Llanover was fighting his family squabble in the name of a phantom prerogative, Mr. Thomas Falconer, an able and well-known lawyer, judge of the Monmouthshire County Courts was induced, by friendship for the assailed Mr. Jones-Herbert of Clytha, to lay down the true law of the question in a clever pamphlet that attracted much attention, and was in a very short time out of print. The pamphlet has been now enlarged into a small book, that, while it retains in a second part the history of the case that gave rise to it, is in its first part a brief and clear, yet complete and exhaustive, citation of the leading precedents connected with an explanation of the whole law on the subject. As a sufficient little manual by an able barrister, the volume is entitled to its place in any good law library, while to any one who may chance to be personally interested in a question of change of name, it tells every thing that should be known. The conclusions proved are these:

"1.—That in the year 1735, when the question of the manner in which Surnames could be changed was before the House of Lords, no notice was taken of any supposed privilege of the Crown to grant Licenses on such occasions.

"2.—That any person may take any Surname, and that the law recognises the new name when assumed publicly and *bonâ fide*. [Chief Justice Tindal, Lord Stowell, &c.]

"3.—That a man may assume what Surname and as many Surnames as he pleases. [Sir Joseph Jekyll, M.R.]

"4.—That where both Christian and Surname have been changed the law will recognise the assumed names. [Lord Ellenborough and the Court of King's Bench.]

"5.—That no Act of Parliament, or Royal License, is needed in order to sanction a change of name, unless a new name is directed by a donor of land, or money, to be assumed by the donee, with such or some other particular sanction, and subject to the forfeiture of the donation if the name should not be assumed in the manner directed by the terms of such conditional donation. [Lord Chief Justice Tenterden and the Court of King's Bench.]

"6.—That when a name is assumed by Royal License, it is so assumed by the act of the person taking the name, and the name is not conferred by the license. [Lord Chancellor Eldon.]

"7.—That the effect of a Royal License is merely to give publicity or notoriety to the change of name. [Chief Justice Tindal.]

"8.—That when, by any Act of Parliament, Judges have the control of a particular Roll of Names, they will, on a change of name, when the change is publicly and *bonâ fide* made, direct the new name to be added to the Roll, though such name has been assumed without a Royal License, and by the mere act of the person whose name is on the Roll. [Court of Exchequer, &c.]

"9.—That when any person has legally assumed a name by his own act, it is compulsory on Courts of Law to recognise the legal act. [*The King v. the Inhabitants of Billinghurst* and *Luscombe v. Yates.*]"

Change may be made valid by Act of Parliament, or by common reputation, and the common reputation may be supported by a formal Declaration on oath and Deed Poll stamped and enrolled in the Court of Chancery, at a cost of less than £.

The Crown is in all cases free to refuse its license; yet its refusal does not stay the individual right of change.

"A very innocent effort was made in the time of Sir Robert Peel to change a name by Royal License under these circumstances: A lady agreed to marry if the gentleman she was willing to accept would change his name to that by which she was known, and relinquish his own name. The condition was assented to, but Sir Robert Peel thought this was not sufficient reason to intrude a request for the sign manual to a license. They were told, however, there was no legal impediment to the change of name without the existence of any license. Fortunately, there was no title to property conditional on the change of name by Royal License, and probably the parties were all the more happy to discover that a large sum of money was saved in complying with the request of the lady without the aid of the sign manual."

The claims of the Heralds' College in this matter are becoming already as obsolete as its old claims in respect of funeral charges.

"The Heralds' College pretend an interest in this question which is not dissimilar to that set forth two centuries since 'to put a stop to the abuses of painters in marshalling funerals, making escutcheons, &c., and thereby intruding on the officers at arms."—[*Calender of State Papers, March* 10, 1662, p. 72.] Heralds were said to have had authority, 'on *request*, to solemnize the funerals of noble, honorable, reverend, and worshipful personages' [4, *Institude*, 125], and a contest arose respecting funerals according to law and funerals according to the Heralds' Office. The burial of a gentleman, without the interference of a herald, probably suggested similar arguments to those lately used respecting changes of name without heraldic aid. It is but just, however, to the keepers of the Great Heraldic Menagerie on Bennet's Hill to say, that the larger share of fees payable on a change of name by Royal License is not devoured by red lions, or true blue dragons, or, in fact, received by the College officials."

Not only as the full explanation of an interesting point of law, but as an essay illustrating, in one curious respect, the manners of the country, Mr. Falconer's little book is of considerable interest.

CONSECRATION OF THE ROYAL MAUSOLEUM.

(From the Express, December 18.)

WINDSOR CASTLE, *Dec.* 17.

THE consecration of the royal mausolem at Frogmore took place this day.

Her Majesty, previous to the ceremony, went from the Castle to Frogmore-house in the most private manner, and when the Bishop of Oxford, the clergy, and members of the royal household and others had assembled, walked to the mausoleum, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, the Princess Helena, the Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and the Princess Beatrice.

The Queen entered the mausoleum at 5 minutes past 12 o'clock. The Bishop of Oxford (bishop of the diocese), Archdeacon Bickersteth (chaplain), Sir John Phillimore, D.C.L. (chancellor of the diocese), the Dean of Windsor, the Dean of Christchurch, Rev. Dr. Stanley, the Vicar of Windsor, the Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell, and the Rev. James Blunt, Vicar of the Old Windsor, then commenced the consecration, by passing round the external walls of the building, with Dr. Elvey and the choir of St. George's Chapel, singing (Tallis's Chant) Psalm cxxii. "I was glad when they said unto me."

Earl Granville (Lord President), Viscount Sydney (Lord Chamberlain), and the Gentlemen of the Household followed in procession.

The psalm having been chanted, the Bishop, clergy, and gentlemen entered the mausoleum, and the Bishop continued the ceremony, "Dearly beloved in the Lord," followed by the prayer, "O God who hast taught us in Thy Holy Word."

Cann the choir sang the Amen Chant, and afterwards a hymn from "In Memoriam," commencing.

The just man's spirit shall not be
Parted from kindered spirits
Each one in God's blest company
A future home inherits.

The Bishop of Oxford recited the prayers "Grant, O Lord, that they who shall bring forth their dead into this place may be strengthened and comforted by Thy grace, that they may not be sorry as men without hope for them that sleep in Thee." Grant, O Lord, that they who shall here lay the bodies of Thy saints to rest, in hope of the blessed resurrection, may evermore steadfastly believe in the fellowship and communion of Thy saints, living and departed, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen." "Grant, O Lord, that all who here shall call upon Thy name may be raised from the death of sin to the life of righteousness, that they may be delivered from the bitter pains of eternal death, and have their part in the glorious resurrection of Thy saints, through Jesus Christ our Lord.—Amen

A hymn of four verses from "In Memoriam" was sung (the Old Hundredth) by the choir:

O found and loving spirit thou,
Far, far from me art now:
I miss the hand of friendship true,
The heart that all my feelings knew.
But while my grief thus fills my heart,
Thou lyest a boon to me:
Freed from the body's yoke at last,
The gentle soul to life hath passed.
No Spirit! not one moment e'en
Would I recall thee from this scene:
Thou wert full worthy of my love.
And God hath quicken'd thee above.
God will in turn raise *me*, and then
I shall rejoin thee once again:
Into thy loving arms I'll fly,
Immortal thou, immortal I.

The Bishop concluded the ceremony with "Now unto the King Eternal, Immortal, and Invisible, the only wise God, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, honour and glory be now and ever. Amen."

His Lordship, sitting in his chair, directed the Chancellor to read the sentence of consecration, which was then signed by the Bishop.

The ceremony was finished at half-past 12 o'clock.

The Queen, with the members of her family, quitted the mausoleum, and, unattended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, walked back to Frogmore.

The following were amongst those present upon the occasion: The Duchess of Athole, the Hon. Horatio Stopford, the Hon. Harriet Phipps, Lady Augusta Bruce, the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, Lady Caroline Barrington, Viscount Sydney, Lord Camoys, the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West, Major-General Seymour, Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat, Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. and Mrs. Grey, Colonel the Hon. Sir Charles Phipps, the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Biddulph, Madame Macdonald, Madame Hocede, Mademoiselle Bauer, Major Elphinstone, Mr. Ruland, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Buff, Dr. Jenner, Sir James Clark, Lieutenant-General Knollys, Captain Grey, Baroness Von Schenck, Baroness Von Grancy, Captain Westerweller, Dr. Becker, Countess Blucher, the Duchess Dowager of Sutherland, Earl Granville, M. Van de Weyer, Colonel Francis Seymour, C.B., Colonel and Lady Elizabeth de Ros, Major-General the Hon. A. N. Hood, Mr. Meyer, Mr. Brown, a portion of her Majesty's domestic household, and also the servants who had been particularly attached to the service of the Prince Consort.

The mausoleum has a central dome, an octagon, sixty-four feet in height and thirty-feet in diameter. The ground plan of the building is formed of four recesses with connecting circular corridors, the space between the opposite recesses measuring also sixty-four feet. There is an entrance-porch projecting from the east side approached by a flight of steps. Although the building is not yet completed, the central portion, in which the royal sarcophagus is to be placed, is entirely closed. The exterior of the mausoleum will be nearly covered with granite of various colours. The interior will be finished by coloured marbles and frescoes. The building has been designed by Mr. Humbert and Professor Gruner. The contractor is Mr. G. Dines.

WE learn from our correspondent that her Majesty, who was unveiled, and the other members of the royal family, were deeply affected throughout the proceedings. The weather was unfavourable, it having rained from the time the Queen arrived until she took her departure. The body will be removed in the course of the day from its temporary resting place, in St. George's Chapel, to the mausoleum, and placed in a temporary tomb until the magnificent sarcophagus is completed.

THEN, too, it remains to be seen what effect the assumption of such a pecuniary load would have upon the fortunes of the war itself. All hope of peaceful submission on the part of the South is gone. Whether the slaves be liberated or not, the war has to be fought out; but if the slaves are to be all paid for, can it be fought out. The financial difficulties of this war are greater than any others, and are already serious; the war alone will tax all our resources for some years to come, and though the real pressure of Mr. Lincoln's scheme of emancipation will not make itself felt immediately, would it not so seriously shake public confidence in the future as to bring on present embarrassment?

These are the questions of cautious business men. But Mr. Lincoln answers them all in a way which I think reveals considerable rhetorical skill, by dwelling upon the prospective growth of the population. This is a theme of which Americans never tire, and the calculation of the probable numbers that will people this continent fifty years hence can never be made before an American audience without causing every eye to glow and every bosom to swell. One glance at the ratio of increase, as given in the census returns, inspires the coldest and most cautious with boundless hope, and with a confidence that is almost passion. No debt seems large when placed side by side with these magical figures; no enterprise seems impossible for these tremendous millions which defile before the delighted fancy, free, united, and prosperous, "the dread and envy" of the world. And there is certainly a fascination about the vision from which no man who has a particle of sympathy with humanity can possibly save himself. Two hundred millions of English-speaking men, even as intelligent, as happy, and as prosperous as the twenty millions of the North have been, and still hope to be, would be a grand spectacle. And yet all Americans who love their country and have faith in her destiny see good things in store for the men of the next century, such as the men of this can only dream of.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Piece Goods, Long-cloths, Madapollams, &c. &c.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., ON THE MARINE LINES, ESPLANADE.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, Marine Lines, Esplanade, the property of Major J. TEACHER, Bombay Staff Corps, (proceeded to England), the same consists of Cut Glassware, Gilt, Dinner, and Tea Sets, Hotwater, and Vegetable Dishes, Single, and Chamber Candlesticks, Cruet, Pickle, and Liquor Frames, Salver, Bottle Stands, Box of Plated Dessert Knives and Forks, with mother-o'pearl handles, Revolver, Clock, Cutlery, &c., Dining and Camp Tables, Sideboard, Screens, Easy, and Predieu Chairs, Carpets, Circular Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Teapoys, Work Table, What-not, Hanging Argand and Table Lamps, Camp, and Child's Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Wardrobes, Presses, Chests of Drawers, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 Cow and Calf.
1 Buffalo Cow and Calf.
No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from Thursday, the 15th instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Few dozens Bass's Pale Ale, bottled by E. & G. Hebbert, of London.
One Silver Double Case Hunting Watch, by A. B. Savory & Sons, London.
Few Rolls of English Brussels Carpet.
Oval Mirrors, in rich Gilt Frames.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 15th Jan., 1863.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

FOR SALE.

The Stock in Trade of Messrs. PAGE & Co., Undertakers, for particulars apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Patent perfect folding Bedstead, Do. Chairs fitted with strong canvas.
Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls.
Saddlery, by MacNaghton of Glasgow.
Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope.
Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets for Floor and Staircases.
Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.
Rich Gold Cravat Rings and Pins.
Bronzed Argand Lamps of 1, 2, 3 and 4 Lights, by A. J. Nash & Co. of London, guaranteed.
Breakfast Services for 12.
Superior Hair Oil in large and small bottles, at Rs. 9 and Rs. 6 per doz. Cod Liver Oil in large and small Bottles and Bailey's Hair Wash.
N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 16th January 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

700 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
600 " " Longcloths.
600 " " Madapollams.
800 " " Jacconets.
500 " " T. Cloth.

A few Bales Mule and Water Twist.
12 Cases 1 and 8 day American Clocks.
4 do. do. with Alarums.
J. F. & Co.—6 Chests damaged Black Tea.

On account of Aba Jacob the first purchaser, by order of Mungeesh Pandoorung, Esq.

A. J.—168 Casks each containing 50 cultivating shovels—
Square tang to fasten each shovel stamped M.J. weight 9 tons 19 cwt. 3 qr. 4 lbs.
174 Casks each 50 cultivating shovels flat tang stamped M.J. weight 10 tons 3 qr. 5 lbs.

An Invoice of Glass and Earthenware the former comprises, quart, pint and ½ pint Tumbers, Sodawater do., Handle Cans, quart and pint, Decanters, blue Finger Basins, Sugar and Butter Pots, Round Plates, and Dishes Amber Plates, Fine Cut Wine, Claret, Liqueur Champagne, and Hock and Custard Glasses, Goblets, Crafts with tops, Knife rests, the latter comprises Painted Bowls, Breakfast Tea and Coffee Cups, and Saucers, White Chamber Painted Basins, Dessert and Table Plates.

SALE OF NEW BOOKS.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an Invoice of First-Class Books on Literature, Science, and Art.

Farrar's Eric, or Little by Little, Farrar's Julian Home, or, Recollections of College Life, Scott's (Sir Walter) Tales of a Grandfather, many fine plates, Wood-ranger (The), by Captain Mayne Reid, War Trial, by Captain Mayne Reid, Phillips's Records of Mining and Metallurgy, a work suitable for Gold Seekers, Castle of Otranto, Familiar Fables, superbly illustrated, Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, Paul Periwinkle, or, the Adventuring Book (The of Beauty; or, Portraits of the Female Aristocracy, Book of Battle Songs, Book of Highland Minstrelsy, British Birds, Dreamland, by Mary Elizabeth, Goldsmith's Complete Poetical Works, with beautiful illustrations, Jean Mayne Reid, Rogt's Vegetable Kingdom, History of Russia from the Earliest Time, Book of French Songs, Burke (Right Hon. Edmund), Life and Character, Jameson's Essays on Art, Literature, and Social Morals, Neptune (The Planet), Knight's Pictorial Museum of Animate Arts, Lectures Inoculaire Symbolique, Redpath's Border History of Scotland, Rochette's Lectures on Ancient Art, Salvator Rosa, by Lady Morgan, Sinnett's Hunters and Fishers, Singer's Shakespeare and Tillas, Tasso and Leonora, Quin's Library Historical Atlas, in a series of coloured Maps of the World, Chorley (Henry F.), Authors of England, Book of Nature, Baird's Dictionary of Universal Biography; Men of all Times and Nations, Curiosities of Biography, Campbell's Lives of the British Admirals, Portable Commentary, Portable Commentary, Analytical Bible, Landscape Painters of England, Shakespeare, Bowdler's Family Edition of the Words of Shakspere, Wittich's Curiosities of Physical Geography; History of Greece, Roman Empire, Roman Empire, Ottoman Empire, Encyclopædia of Chemistry, Mineralogy, Encyclopædia of Nat. History, Encyclopædia of Natural Philosophy, Useful Information for Sailors, Encyclopædia of Mathematical Science, Proctor's (Colonel), Shakspere's Complete Works, Thomson's Dictionary of Domestic Medicine and Surgery, Thomson's Dictionary of Chemistry, Canning (Right Hon.), Life and Character, Arabian Night's Entertainments, Baron Grez' Embassy to China, Scripture Readings for Young People, Johnson's Architecture, Young Ben Franklin, Mackey's Lexicon of Freemasonry, Contemporary Biography, Domestic Economy, An Englishman's Travels in America, Ancient History, Aria Hints, by J. J. Jarvase, Aubrey Conyers, a Tale, by Miss Stewart, Burch's (John Murch) History of England, Conquest of Canada, Birthland of St. Paul, Bowring's Decimal System, Bradley's System of Practical Geography, Brougham's (Lord) History of the British Constitution, King Arthur, The Sanitarian, Spectacles for Old Men, Bateman (Author of "The Dominion World"), Davy's (Sir Humphrey) The Englishwoman in Russia, History of Gustavus, History of the Christian Church, Hough's (Rev. Jas.) History of Christianity, History of the Sandwich Islands, History of Kiana, Low's Enquiry into the Simple Bodies of Chemistry, Martell's Naval Officer's Guide, Hungary and Transylvania, Miss Pardoe's Pilgrimage in Paris, Wanderings in the Pyrenees, India in Greece; Our Indian Army, Red Beicht Poems, Rogers' Treatise on Iron Metallurgy, Watts' Lyric Poems, A Winter in Spitzbergen, London Labour and the London Poor.

Catalogues are ready, and may be had an application; the Books will be on view from Saturday, the 17th instant.

SALE OF STOCK IN TRADE AND SHOP FURNITURE.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his shop, No. 24, Calbadavi, the stock in trade and shop furniture of Cowasjee Eduljee, Europe shopkeeper, closing up his business, the same comprises Beer, Porter, Brandy, Sherry, Port, Liquor, Cherry Brandy, Old Tom, Oilmanstores, Provisions, Cutlery, Toys, Perfumery, several other Sundry Europe Articles, Tables, Counters, Show Cases, &c. &c.

The above will be on view from Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Upna Cottage, on the Parell Road, the Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Glass and Crockery, &c. &c., of W. WALKER, Esq., the same comprises, Drawing Room and Arm Chairs, Four-post Bedstead, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Teapoys, Clothes and Gown Presses, Camp Cots, Chest of Drawers, Screens, Sofa, Bath and Bath Room Furniture, Sideboard, good Engravings in Frames, Lamps, Table Ornaments, a Mohagany Square Pianoforte, Cookroom and Dispense Furniture, &c.

To Catalogues, and the property will be on view from Wednesday, the 28th instant.

Bombay, 16th January 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

GAS APPARATUS for private use, Factories, Towns & Cities, STEAM ENGINES, Boilers & Castings.—MR. BOWER, of ST. NEOTS, ENGLAND, Is the Manufacturer of Gas Apparatus of all dimensions. He has in stock the plant for all sizes from 20 up to 2000 lights, and he will deliver an order within one month from receipt of it. Testimonials and references to a selected list of 100 out of a great number of Gas Works erected by him in England and various parts of Europe, together with calculations of the cost of gas—specifications—price lists and other particulars, will be forwarded on application either at the office of this paper or to the advertiser.

With coal at 50s. per ton, gas may be manufactured where 50 lights are required, burning for eight, or 100 for four hours, per day, at 8s. per 1000 cubic feet:—the price of this apparatus is £185. With 500 lights burning eight, or 1000 burning for four, hours per day, at 5s. 6d. per 1000 cubic feet.—the price of this apparatus is £640. Delivery—free in London inclusive of packing and cases. These estimates of cost of gas allow for wear and tear—five per cent. for capital and three per cent. for renewing plant when worn out. The pipe with fittings for factory use may be taken to cost an average of £1. per light, f.o.b. in London

Although coal is the best material for gas-making yet it may be made from cotton or other seed—peat—bark—wood—oil—in fact, any thing that will burn with a flame.

Mr. Bower supplies cast iron pipe,—lamp columns and brackets,—wrought and composition tube,—meters,—and gas fittings in general.

In ordering it will be well to give a plan to scale, of the factory or house, showing the positions assigned for the gas works and of the lights. It is also necessary to state the longest time the lights will be burning per night.

Instructions for fixing and plans, &c., forwarded with the bills of lading.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates prepared for the Lighting of Towns and Cities.

Mr. Bower manufactures Steam Engines—vertical and horizontal—fixed and portable, and executes Mechanical Engineering work in general,—equal to any house both as regards price and workmanship. Boilers—Cornish and tubular—of the best plate and proved to a high pressure. Tanks, Girders, and other wrought iron work. Castings of all kinds from drawings, and at moderate prices.

Terms.—Credit up to four months by the acceptance of a first-class house in England, or 2½ per cent. discount for cash, against bill of lading, on presentation to a London Banker.

GEO. BOWER, Engineer and Contractor, St. Neots Hants, England.

Business Announcements.

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